THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 160,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1903 VOL. LXVIII, NO. 26

THE SWIMMER.

A sinewy youth, bull-necked bold-eyed,
Was cleaving crystal Seine;
Ere yet its unpolluted tide
Had caught the city stain,
Swiftly the limpid current flowed,
And sweet with hawthorn bowers,
Where dark against the sunset showed
A ring of fortress towers.

Thereat the swimmer, half in sport,
A furious gesture made;
A curse upon the dingy fort
That casts so dark a shade!
By every stone in yonder walls
And Louis' heart I swear,
The day that old rat's castle falls
I'll be the foremost there."

He spoke and from the rapid stream
A dripping athlete rose,
And glittering in the western gleam
Did on his threadbare clothes,
One careless, scornfull pebble cast
At the grim sentinel;
Laughed as the fellow scowled; and passed
Ere the first shadows fell.

And that was Danton. Many a May
The hawthorn thickets stirred,
Till on a breathless summer day
He kept his boyish word.
Then with all Paris at his heel
The burly tribune came;
And tower by tower the tall Bastille
Sank in a sea of flame.

Enough! his triumphs and his crimes
Our children's primers tell.
For thrown by Fate on violent times,
He learned their ways too well.
Five years his meteor spirit blazed
Those darkened heavens through;
Then perished in the storm he raised,
And by the sword he drew.

For "Blighted be my name," he cried,
"If only France be free."
So let the land for which he died
His constant mourner be.
And if her graceless sons forget
The sacred trust they hold,
God send she find a Danton yet,
As stubborn and as bold.
—Edward S. Tylee, in The Speaker.

A CONSOLING THOUGHT.

Believe me, if all these endearing young charms
Which I gaze on so fondly just now—
The ivory white on your neck and your arms
And the hue of the pearl on your brow,
The pink of your cheeks and the red of your lips,
And the beauteous dimple below,
The lock of brown hair which so cunningly dips,
A shade o'er your lashes to throw—

Believe me, I say, if these charms which are thine—
Those teeth, with their gleam when you smile—
And all of the rest in these stanzas of mine—
Should suddenly go out of style,
Should lose all their vogue and should join the passe,
Their loss I should never deplore,
For you have the wealth that permits you to pay
The price for your charms at the store.
—Chicago Tribune.

CHEESEWRING ROCK.

This curious rock formation known locally as the "Cheese-wring," is 32 feet high and situated in Cornwall, England.

A remarkable thing about it is that several of the upper slabs of stone overhanging the base by many feet, so that to the nervous visitor ti seems inevitable that the mass shall come tumbling about his ears before he has opportunity to get out of range.

But the "Cheesewring" will not tumble in a hurry, apparently. For centuries it has endured, unshaken by the fiercest hurricanes that ever swept in from the ocean's vast void over a barren moor. Stone antiquarians contend that the pile was erected by the Druids and worshipped as an idol, though certain geologist's hold that the singular formation was slowly uncovered by the gradual washing away of the surface of the earth which surrounds it. Atmospheric influences have, no doubt, played their part in molding the pile into its present shape.

As a curiosity the "Cheesewring" is almost a match for the "Chimney" on Thunder Mountain, Idaho.

A ROUNDABOUT WAY.

A young lady resident of the northwest section of the city, last summer sent some magazine clippings to an army lieutenant stationed in the faraway Philippines archipelago. At the time of mailing the package the sender was visiting a friend at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Upon receipt of the clippings the young officer penned a letter of acknowledgment, addressed the letter to the care of the friend at Fort Slocum, with whom the young lady was staying, but before the arrival of the letter from Manila to its destination at Fort Slocum, the Washington lady had returned to her home and her hostess had gone on a visit to her parents in California, directing that her mail be forwarded to her at San Francisco. The postmaster at Fort Slocum, N. Y., acting upon this advice, forwarded the Manila letter with others. In the meantime the lady, having an opportunity to go to the Philippines, sailed before the arrival of her forwarded New York mail, leaving word that all letters, etc., be remailed to her address in Manila.

Among the letters so forwarded under new covers was the letter intended for the Washington lady. Upon receipt of the letter, among other mail, the lady, now a guest in Manila, reinclosed and started the much traveled letter back on its second trip to the United States, readdressed to her friend in Washington. Upon its arrival here last week the young lady was again absent from the city, visiting friends in Virginia, and the package was again readdressed and mailed to her from her home here.

She returned to the city last Sunday, and in summing up the distance the letter which originally started from Manila in November, 1902, had traveled, found it had three times crossed the continent, had been constantly on the move for five months and traveled in that time over 64,000 miles at the expenditure of 6 cents in postage, and had probably cost the government more than double that amount in dollars for transportation and hauling.—Washington Star.

THE PRESIDENT'S FARM.

Now that President Roosevelt has looped the western loops and is finally headed toward Oyster Bay and a rest, this is what happens when Noah Seaman the President's farmer at Sagamore Hill, walks along the "main" street of the quaint little Long Island village.

"How do, Noah?" it begins from the first villager he meets.

"'Lo, Bill!" answers the "first farmer in the land."

"What'd you hear from the President?"

"Nawthing!"

"When's he a-coming back to us, Noah?"

"I can't tell you, Bill."

"Loosen up, Noah, when's he a-coming?"

"The folks are coming on the 8th, I hear." Seaman finally volunteers.

"And the President?"

"Well, if you must know, he's coming back on June 20," and Noah moves on to be questioned by the next visitor and to evade answering just as long as possible, for, like the other employes on the President's farm, he believes that "what people don't know don't hurt them."

On June 23 Oyster Bay is going to celebrate her 250th anniversary, and will preface it by a rousing reception for the President when he reaches the village. The Oyster Bay board of trade has taken charge of the Presidential return celebration, and its plans are practically complete, with due allowance made for possible change of date. E. Morgan Griffin, president of the board of trade, and a committee of citizens will meet the President on his arrival and escort him to his home. It is said that the celebration will surpass those previously given in honor of the Chief Executive's homecoming.

To realize how much Oyster Bay thinks of President Roosevelt one must have seen the village at the head of one of the most beautiful Long Island indentations. It is a sleepy little place, dignified with age, self-satisfied in the beauty of its surroundings, peculiar not alone in its octagonal hotel. The older villagers always knew that something, they knew not what, was going to happen to Oyster Bay. It started to happen when Colonel Roosevelt became Governor, but he was almost within the White House before Oyster Bay awoke to the opportunity.

The town has grown wonderfully in the last two years. Five business blocks of brick have gone up, and one is building. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have a new hall, with the three links done in red, white and blue on the front.

Then there is the building which for two months this summer will be the virtual capital of the United States. For executive offices the President has secured the entire second floor and it is now being fitted up for him. The blinds are already hung and the man who bought them must have been color blind. No sky ever showed a brighter, more noisy blue than those blinds. The buildings is the Moore Block, on one of the four corners about which Oyster Bay life throbs. It is owned by the man who keeps the grocery on the street floor.

There have been other improvements since the boom began. There is a hundred feet of cement sidewalk in front of the City Hall. Gravel and sand did well enough before. Hiram Smith has painted his barn. The folk consider this rather careless of Hiram. The photograph gallery still keeps open just one afternoon a week.

It is impossible to rent or buy a house in Oyster Bay at this time, unless one is burning money and doesn't care what he pays. It is surprising how many people want to live in the town the President calls home. Realty prices have soared. Lots which would have been dear two years ago at $300 are worth $1,000 now. One piece of property jumped from $10,000 to $20,000 while a New Yorker was thinking about taking an option. "The President is the best thing that ever happened to Oyster Bay," is the general cry.

"Prices do be high," declared Deacon Jacob Smith White, the dean of the hack drivers who fringe the station. "Now there's 'Joe' Aproy, who lives over by the Mister President's. He's been the only poor fellow out that way fur a long time. He's got nothing but a little garden plot, and he refused an offer of $11,000 for it."

"Do you think he'll ever sell?" asked the reporter.

"'Taint likely now," said the deacon, pulling his white beard. "I clean forgot to tell you that 'Joe' ain't poor no more. He married a woman with an income, a monthly income."

"Much of an income?"

"Oh, Lordy, yes—$60 a month."

Deacon White has refused some realty offers himself, as he declared when passing an old graveyard in which six generations of his grandfathers are buried. A rich man wanted to add the cemetery to his property. He offered to secure the same acreage in an incorporated cemetery, remove the bodies at his own expense and pay $5,000 besides. The deacon did not consider the offer.

When the President and his family are at home, the old man has a heavy income driving visitors to and from Sagamore Hill.

"I had a curious woman aboard"—Oyster Bay hackman speak as though their remarkable rigs were Sound sloops—"the other day," he related, "and all the way out here she kept saying things about the President which were not altogether favorable or proper. It was plain she didn't like him, and them sort are so rare that for a bit I was surprised silent.

"Finally, says I, 'What is the matter with you, anyway,' says I; 'I believe you are tainted.'

"'What do you mean, sir?' says she to me, sort of drawing herself up.

"'I'm sure you're tainted,' says I again. 'You're a rebel.'

"'You are right; I am a rebel, and I am proud of it.'

"'Well,' says I, 'you must not talk that way about the President in my hearing. We are personal friends, and it won't do.'

In this the hack driver was essentially Oyster Bay. Every one in the village is the President's personal friend, whether Mr. Roosevelt knows it or not, and no one can talk about him in an unfavorable way.

At Sagamore Hill they are preparing for the family's return and its accompanying horde of the curious. The hackmen have the privilege of driving through the modest grounds if they keep their "fares" from touching the shrubbery. The visitors are told to take branches from the trees on the other side of the rail fence—a bit of property the President does not own.

When Texas, the charger on which Colonel Roosevelt rode up San Juan Hill, was in the Sagamore stables hairs out of his tail were in great demand. Many a school teacher today is cherishing as a sacred war relic a bit of hair from the tail of a broken down hack horse.

The President farms forty acres at Sagamore Hill, the farm being superintended by Noah Seaman. The garden is flourishing in spite of the drouth, but the hay crop is burned up. Seaman is proud of his potatoes.

"This is one of the best potato farms about here," he said the other day. "Last summer we surprised every one. A man from Virginia was here visiting the President one day, and came into the field where we were hoeing. He went back to the house and got the President just to show him the potatoes.

"'I'd like to take some of those home in my grip,' he said.

"'Send him a barrel, Seaman,' said the President.

"Those potatoes were called 'Empire State' when they left the ranch, but they call them 'Roosevelt' in Virginia."—New York Tribune.

AUTHENTIC PICTURE OF SERVIA'S NEW KING

PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH—KING OF SERVIA.

The above picture is taken from a photograph now in possession of M. Nicholas de Struve, the Russian imperial consul at Montreal. It was presented to M. de Struve by the new king while he was Prince Peter Karageorgevitch at Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, in November, 1890. M. de Struve was attending a dinner party at the palace of the ruler of Montenegro and he asked the prince if he had not a photograph of himself that he could give him. He replied that he would be delighted, and the following day the Princess Helene, now queen of Italy, took the photograph, the negative being sent to the court photographer for retouching and printing.

Cheerful in Spite of Everything.

Philadelphia Record.

Tommy—Pop, what is an optimist?"

Tommy's Pop—An optimist, my son, is a man who is married and glad of it.

The Diamond Trust's Power.

The diamond trust known as the De Beers Consolidated Mining company limits the output to a small fraction of what it might be and make the price high enough to pay 40 per cent dividends and put 30 per cent in the reserve fund.

A THIRSTY DOG.

Got Too Much Beer and Went Home Disorderly.

"It is said that a dog will not get drunk, but I happen to have a different opinion, and it is based on actual experience," remarked a young man who has a fondness for dogs. "Several days ago I read in the Times-Democrat of a French scientist who had experimented with animals by administering alcohol. He got goldfish on sprees, made inebriates of cats and put water wagon notions in the heads of more than one canine. This learned man of experience enriched the world to no little extent by his experiments, showing the effect of alcohol on animals. He stated that in order to get alcohol into a dog's stomach it was necessary to use tubes. The exhilarating effect was not long in showing, and he observed that the dog became very playful. The afternoon was a state of lassitude and drowsiness and remorse. Now, I must dissent from these scientific findings to some extent. In the first place it is not absolutely necessary to use tubes in introducing the fluid in the case of a dog. I believe a dog thinks it respectable to do anything a man does. Of course, the dog is in error on this score, but he will emulate his master in spite of the moral principle that may be involved. A friend of mine had a dog that soon contracted all of the vices of the evil human company he kept. I was one of his regular associates, too. We were in the habit of meeting at a certain place and time and patronizing the nearest dealers in liquors that are sold by the pailful. The dog was a full-fledged member of the club. He always frisked about the house until ever member of the club reported, and then he would sit down in the circle with as much satisfaction as if he were master of ceremonies. When some one mentioned a bucket of beer that dog would run away and get the pail. He would also accompany the man who went for the beer, and on his return it would do you good to see the gladsome expression of his face. He always took a drink with the gang. His beer was poured into a pan. On one occasion all of the boys got into a lively mood; as did the dog. In fact, it was nearly day light when we broke up. The dog had taken a drink as often any other member of the party. He was drunk. He started on a rampage and woke up every boarder in the house. I never saw a more frolicsome or hilarious dog. In running down the steps he fell. He broke a leg and was otherwise bruised, and the next day he was wrapped in bandages, but when the gang met about midnight he was there and quaffed as often as the other members of the club, despite his disfigurement. In the case of that dog, if we had used tubes the expenses of the club would have been doubled, and no doubt the dog's pleasure would have increased in the same proportion. He was a jolly, good fellow, that dog, and when he died we missed him greatly, as he was about the most interesting person of the coterie." No dissenting voice was heard.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

GIGANTIC STONE LION.

With the object of perpetuating the memory of the small band of patriots who died to the last man in defense of

their country at the Battle of Chaeronea, which was fought in the year 338 before Christ, the Thebans erected over the grave of the vanquished heroes a monument in the form of a lion of colossal proportions, and until the beginning of the last century this massive work reminded all who saw it of the gallant fight which the Greeks had made in the old days against the foreign invaders.

During the War of Independence the monument was destroyed, for a rumor had spread that a priceless treasure was concealed under it. Since that time its fragments, most of which are very beautiful, have been strewn on the ground. Conspicuously among them is the head of the lion, not only on account of its beauty but also because it shows hardly any trace of injury.

The Archaeological Society of Athens has now decided to restore and place in its former position this monument, which is known far and wire as "The Lion of Chaeronea." M. Sokhos, a distinguished sculptor, who has carefully examined the fragments, has been intrusted with the work, and he is confident that the lion, after it is placed in position, will be as imposing and majestic a figure as it ever was.

MAGNETIC PERSONS.

Professor Murani, a distinguished Italian scientist, says that certain persons possess a strange magnetic or electric influence, which produces very curious results.

A few days ago while he was at work on some electrical experiment, one of his friends suddenly entered the room, and at the same moment the needle of his galvanometer moved to and fro very rapidly. He was sure that his friend had in one of his pockets either a magnet or some other electrical instrument, and in order to convince him that he was mistaken his friend removed all his clothes. To the professor's surprise the galvanometer continued to act just as though a powerful magnet was near it, and the closer his friend approached the more marked its action became. Moreover, the front of the body acted on it in the same manner as the positive pole of a magnet and the back as a negative pole.

Statistics of Wealth.

Recent statistics show that if the wealth of the various countries were to be divided equally among their inhabitants Frenchmen would be richer than any other persons, and Bulgarians would be poorer.

A Frenchman would have $37.28; a Siamese, $34.58; a citizen of the United States, $29.04; an Austrian, $8; a Russian, $6.25; a German, $19.92; a Servian, $2.72; an Englishman, $18.29; a Turk, $3.72; a Japanese, $3.09; a Spaniard, $23.98; an Italian, $9.68; a South African, $27.62; and a Bulgarian, $1.91.

Doing the Fair Thing.

Householder—That last butter, Mr. Creamer, was a little strong.

Dairyman—Yes, I found that out before I sent it. So I told Mr. Wiggs to give you short weight. It was the best thing we could do, you know, under the circumstances.—Boston Transcript.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER

Author of "In Circling Camps," "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER XXV.

THE WIDOW'S MIGHT.

The troop, led by Wildfoot, numbered not more than fifty horsemen, but all were strong and wiry, and bore themselves in the easy, alert manner that betokens experience, and much of it. Moreover, they were well mounted, a point of extreme importance. Marcel and I deemed ourselves fortunate to be included in such a band, and that we were high in the partisan chief's favor, we had good evidence, because before we started he brought us two exceptionally fine horses and bade us exchange our mounts for them, temporarily.

"You must do it, as you are likely to need their speed and strength," he said, when we showed reluctance, for good cavalry horses were worth their weight in silver, at least in those days, and we did not like to take the responsibility of their possible loss.

"Then you mean to give us some work, I take it," said Marcel.

"Not much today," replied the partisan, "as I operate best in the dark; so shall I wait until sundown, but I hope that we shall then get through with a fair night's work."

Wildfoot's men seemed to trust him absolutely. They never asked him where they were going or what they were expected to do, but followed cheerfully wherever he led. The partisan himself continued in the great good humor that had marked him when we entered Philadelphia. He sang a bit under his breath and smiled frequently. Whether he was happy over deeds achieved or others to come, I could not tell. But I saw that our duties were to be of a scouting nature, as was indicated clearly by the character of the force under his command.

We rode for a while in the track of the British army, a huge trail made by the passage of 16,000 troops, and a camp train 12 miles long. Many tories, too, not fortunate enough to secure passage on the ships down the river, had followed the army, filled with panic and dreading retaliation from the triumphant patriots whom some of their kind had persecuted cruelly in the days when our fortunes were lower.

It was easy enough for us to overtake the British army, which was dragging itself painfully over the hills and across the fields. A body of 15,000 or 20,000 men can move but slowly in the best of times, and in the terrible heat which had suddenly settled down, the British forces merely crept towards New York. Soon we saw their red coats and shining arms through the trees, and we heard the murmur of the thousands. However, we broke off to one side, passing out of sight, and made a wide curve, apparently for the purpose of examining the country, and to see whether the British had sent out skirmishing or foraging parties. But we saw neither, and shortly after sunset our curve brought us back to the enemy's army, which had gone into camp for the night, their fires flaring redly against the background of the darkness. We stopped upon the crest of a little hill, from which we could see the camp very well, and sat there for a few minutes, watching. Being in the darkness, we were invisible, but many blazing heaps of wood shed their light over the hostile army.

"They seem to be taking their ease," said Wildfoot. "It ought not to be allowed, but we will not disturb them for the present."

Then he withdrew our men about a mile, and, halting them in a thick wood, ordered them to eat of the food in their knapsacks. But Marcel and me he summoned to go with him on a little journey that he proposed to take.

"We shall not be gone more than an hour or two," he said, "and we will find the men waiting for us here when we come back."

We curved again as we rode away. In truth, we had been making so many curves that it was hard for me to retain any idea of direction. In a half hour we saw a light, and then the house from which it came, a low but rather large building of heavy logs, standing in a small clearing in the forest.

Wildfoot had not spoken since we left the other men, and as he seemed to be in deep thought we did not interrupt him with vain questions, merely following him as he rode quietly into the thickest part of the woods behind the house. When he slipped from his horse there, we did likewise, and waited to see what he would do next.

"We will tie our horses here," he said. "No one will see them, and as they are old campaigners, they are too well trained to make a noise."

Again we imitated his example, and tethered our horses to the boughs of trees.

"Now," said Wildfoot, when that was done, "we will call on a lady."

The moon was shining a little, and I thought I saw a faint smile on his face. I was full of excitement, and Marcel beside me uttered a little exclamation. The name of woman was always potent with this South Carolina Frenchman; but we said nothing, content, perforce, to be silent and wait.

"She is not as handsome as Miss Mary Desmond," continued Wildfoot, smiling again a little, and this time at me. "Few are; but as she finds no fault with it herself, none other should."

But Marcel had begun to brush his uniform with his hands, and settle the handsome sword, which was his proudest adornment, a little more rakishly by his side.

"We walked to the door and knocked, and when some one within wished to known in a strong voice who was there, Wildfoot responded with a question.

"Are you alone?" he asked.

"Yes," said the voice. "Who is it?"

"Wildfoot and two friends."

The door was opened at once, and we entered, beholding a woman who seemed to be the sole occupant of the house. At least none other was visible.

"I hope you are well, mother," said Wildfoot, and the woman nodded.

But I saw at once that she was no mother of his, although old enough. She, too, was large and powerful, almost masculine in build, but there was no similarity whatever in the features.

"Lieutenant Chester and Lieutenant Marcel of the American army, good friends of mine and trusted comrades," said Wildfoot, "and this, gentlemen,' he continued to us. "is Mother Melrose, as loyal a patriot as you can find in the Thirteen Colonies, and one who has passed many a good bit of information from the British in Philadelphia on to those who needed it most. Mother, can't you find us something to eat while we talk?"

The woman looked pleased with his praise, and speedily put upon a table substantial food, which we attacked with the zest that comes of hard riding. Yet from the first I studied the room and the woman with curiosity and interest.

The note of Mother Melrose's manner and air was self-reliance. She walked like a grenadier, and her back said very plainly that she feared few things. She must have been at least sixty, and perhaps was never beautiful. I surmised, from the complete understanding so evidently existing between her and Wildfoot, that she helped him in his forays, warning him of hostile expeditions, sending him news of wagon trains that could be cut off, and otherwise serving the cause. There were many such brave women who gave us great aid in this war. But I wondered at a fortitude that could endure such a lonely and dangerous life.

"Do you know that the British army is encamped near you, mother?" asked Wildfoot, as we drank a little wine that she brought from a recess, probably captured by Wildfoot himself from a wagon train.

"I know it," she replied, her old eyes lifting up, "and glory be to God, they have been forced to run away from Philadelphia at last!"

She passed presently into a rear room which seemed to be a kitchen, and Marcel said:

"A fine patriot, but has she no sons, nobody to help her here and to protect her, maybe?"

"She can protect herself well enough," replied Wildfoot, "and there is nobody else in this house except a serving lad, who I suspect, is in the kitchen helping himself to a little extra supper. But she has sons, three of them. They're in our business and far away from here."

Three for the cause," I commented. "That is doing well."

"Two fight for the Congress and one for the king," said Wildfoot. "The one who serves the king is her youngest and best beloved. Nothing can change that, although as far as her power goes, the king has no greater opponent than she."

"Strage!" said Marcel.

But it did not seem very strange to me.

The woman was coming back, and I looked at her with deeper respect than ever. We talked a little more, and Wildfoot's questions disclosed that his object in coming to the house was to see if she had any better information than he had been able to pick up. But she could tell him of no hostile party that he might cut off.

Our conversation was ended suddenly by a shock of red hair thrust in at the door, and a voice, coming from somewhere behind the red hair, announcing that some one was coming. It was the serving boy who gave us the timely warning.

"It must be the enemy," said Wildfoot. "No Americans except ours are near here, and they would not come contrary to my express order. How many are they, Timothy?"

"Three men on horseback, and they are British," replied Timothy.

"You can go out the back way and escape into the forest without any trouble," said the woman.

"I don't know that we want to escape," replied Wildfoot, "especially as we are three to three. Neither are we looking for a skirmish just now; so, by your permission, mother, we will step into the next room, and wait for your new guests to disclose themselves."

Mother Melrose offered no objection, and we entered a room adjoining the one in which we had been eating. It was unlighted, but the house seemed to have been a sort of a country inn in more peaceful times, and this apartment into which we had just come, was the parlor.

"Leave the door ajar an inch or two, that we may see," said Wildfoot, and the woman obeyed. A minute later there was a heavy knock, as if whoever came, came with confidence. Mother Melrose opened the door in an unconcerned manner, as if such knocks were a common occurrence at her house, and three British officers entered, that is, two were Englishmen, and the third a Hessian. The faces of the Englishmen were young, open, and attractive, but that of the Hessian I did not like. We did not dislike the English officers in this war, who were mostly honest men serving the cause of their country; but we did hate the Hessians, who were mere mercenaries, besides being more cruel than the British, and when I say "hate," I use the word with emphasis.

They, too, seemed to have taken the place for a sort of country inn, and sat down at the table from which Mother Melrose had hastily cleared the dishes of our own supper.

"Can't you give us something to eat, mistress?" asked one of the Englishmen. "We are tired of camp fare, and we pay gold."

"Provisions are scarce," replied Mother Melrose; "but I am willing to do my best, because you travel in such haste that I may never have another chance to serve you."

"She has pricked you very neatly, Osborne," laughed the other Englishman, "but I am free to confess that we would travel faster if the weather were not so deucedly hot. We don't have such a Tophet of a summer in England, and I'm glad of it. Any rebels about mistress?"

It was the merest chance shot, as we were ahead of the British army rather than behind it, and we were not expected in this quarter; but Mother Melrose never flinched. "No, you are safe," she replied.

"That's for you, Hunston," said Osborne, laughing in his turn, "but I would have you to know, good mistress, that we are giving up Philadelphia to your great Mr. Washington out of kindness, pure kindness. He starved and froze, out there at Valley Forge, so long that we thought he needed a change and city comforts, and as there is plenty of room for all of ours in New York, we concluded—and again I say it was out of the kindness of our souls—to give him Philadelphia."

"Well, the Lord loveth a cheerful giver," said Mother Melrose, with unction.

Both Englishmen laughed again, and with great heartiness. Evidently they were men who knew that life was worth living, and were not prone to grieve over evils unbefallen. I was sorry that I could not laugh with them. There was no smile on the face of the ill-favored Hessian. His eyes wandered about the room, but he seemed to have no suspicion. I took it that his sour temper was the result of chronic discontent.

"What ails you, Steinfeldt?" asked Osborne. "Why don't you look happy? Isn't the hospitality of the house all that you wish?"

"Haven't you any wine?" asked Steinfeldt. "I can't drink the cursed drinks of this country, cider and such stuff! faugh!"

Mother Melrose produced the same bottle from which she had poured wine for us, and filled the glasses.

"That's better," said Steinfeldt. "Fill them again, can't you?" His eyes began to sparkle, and his face to flush. It was easy to tell his master passion. But Mother Melrose filled the glasses again, and then a third time, producing a second bottle. The house was better stocked than I had thought it could possibly be. Steinfeldt's temper began to improve under the influence of the liquor, and he grew talkative. Evidently Mother Melrose's taunt about the British evacuation of Philadelphia rankled in his mind, though the two Englishmen themselves had passed it off easily enough.

"We will come back," he said. "You don't imagine that we will let Mr. Washington keep Philadelphia long?"

"I don't think he will ask you about it," replied Mother Melrose.

"It's too good a country to give up," continued Steinfeldt, "and we must keep it. It is rich land, and the women are fair. The men may not want us; but the women do."

One of the Englishmen angrily bade him be silent; but the wine was in his blood.

"But the women do want us, don't they?" he repeated to Mother Melrose.

She lifted her hand, which was both large and muscular, and slapped him in the face. It was no light blow, the crack of it was like that of a pistol-shot, and Steinfeldt reeled in his chair, the blood leaping to his cheeks.

"Damnation!" he cried, springing to his feet, and snatching his sword from its scabbard.

"Steinfeldt, stop!" cried Osborne, "you cannot cut down a woman."

"I wish you were a man," said the Hessian to Mother Melrose, "then you'd have to fight for that."

"Don't trouble yourself about my not being a man," said she, coolly. "I'll fight you any way."

One of the Englishmen had hung his sword and belt on the back of his chair while he ate, and, to my unbounded surprise, Mother Melrose stepped forward, took the sword, and putting herself in the attitude of a genuine fencing-master, faced the German. I was about to make a movement, but Wildfoot put a restraining hand on my shoulder. His other hand was on Marcel's shoulder.

"Madame, what do you mean?" asked Osborne.

"The gentleman seems to be angry, and I am the cause of his anger, so I offer him satisfaction," she replied. "He need not hesitate. I am probably a much better swordsman than he."

Steinfeldt's face flushed. He raised his weapon, and the two swords clashed together. But we did not intend that the matter should go farther, and we stepped into the room just as the Englishmen also moved forward to interfere.

Their surprise was intense, but they drew weapons promptly. Marcel, whose blood was hotter than mine or Wildfoot's, raised his hand as a signal to be quiet.

"Since the German gentleman wants to have satisfaction, he ought to have it," he said, "and since he has insulted the women of our country, we also want the satisfaction which we ought to have. If the quarrel is not handsomely made up, I never heard of one that was. I'll take Mother Melrose's place."

The woman put the sword on the table, and stepped aside, content with the way affairs were going. The Englishmen looked dubiously at us.

"Why not?" asked Wildfoot.

His query seemed pertinent to me. According to the military law, all of us ought to fight; but since we would make a most unpleasant muss in the house it was best that a champion of each side should meet. It was proper, too, that Marcel should be our man, since he was a better swordsman than I. Wildfoot was our leader, and it was not fitting for him to take the risk.

"Why not?" continued Wildfoot. "I may tell you, gentlemen, that I have a large party near, and perhaps I could get help in time to make you prisoners, but I assure you that the affair would interfere with other and more important plans of mine. You would much better let them fight."

The Englishmen whispered together a moment or two.

"Let it be as you propose," said Osborne.

Their eyes began to sparkle, and I saw that the love of sport, inherent in all Englishmen, was aroused. Marcel and Steinfeldt faced each other and raised their swords. I was astonished at the animosity showing in the eyes of these two men who had never seen each other until a few minutes ago and who had no real cause of quarrel. Yet they seemed to me at that moment to typify their two races, which since then, and in these Napoleonic times, have come into such antagonism. Still it would not be right to say that I care more for the French than for the Germans, although Marcel, who was of French descent, was my fast friend. I have no great admiration for the faults of either race.

Steinfeldt was the larger and apparently the stronger of the two; but Marcel was more compact and agile, and I felt confident of his success. They crossed swords, testing each other's attack and defence, and then began to fight in earnest, their eyes gleaming, their faces hot, and their breath coming short and hard. A candle on a table cast a dim light, and shadows flickered on the floor.

The German was no bad swordsman, and the influence of the wine had passed. At first he pressed Marcel back with fierce and rapid thrusts, and for a moment I was alarmed for my friend. Then I saw that Marcel's face was calm, and his figure seemed to gather strength. My eyes passed on to Mother Melrose; but she stood, impassive, against the wall, silently watching the swordsmen. A red head appeared at the kitchen door, and there was the serving lad following the contest with staring eyes. As for myself, I was uneasy.

I did not like the situation; it seemed to me irregular, and we might be interrupted at any time by a force of the enemy. Yet I reasoned with myself that I should not be disturbed when Wildfoot, who was a veteran, seemed not to be, and I soon forgot my scruples in the ring of steel and the joy of combat that rose in my blood, as it had risen in that of the Englisman.

The Hessian paused a little, seeming to feel that he had been too violent in the beginning, and I noticed that his breath had shortened. Marcel, whose back was against the wall, feinted, and followed up the feint with a thrust, quick as lightning. But the Hessian had no mean skill, and he turned aside the blade which flashed by his arm with a soft sound like scissors snipping through cloth. His coat sleeve was laid open and the flesh grazed.

"He guards well," said one of the Englishmen, nodding towards Steinfeldt.

The Hessian heard the remark, and it seemed to give him new strength. His sword became a beam of light, and he thrust so straight at Marcel's breast that I held my breath in fear; but my comrade was quick, and the blade, caught on his own, flashed harmlessly by.

"Well fought; well fought, by Pollux!" exclaimed the Englishman Osborne. "This is worth seeing."

The duellists were now almost in the center of the room, and they paused a moment for breath. I knew, by the compression of their lips, that each was preparing for his greatest effort, and we were silent, awaiting the issue.

The sword play began again, and the weapons rang across each other. The heavy breathing of the combatants sounded distinctly, and the soft beat of their footsteps, as they shifted about the room, made a light, sliding noice, like the restless tread of wild animals in a cage.

The Hessian's sword passed close to Marcel's side, cutting his coat; but when Marcel's blade flashed in return, it came back with blood upon it. The keen edge had passed along the Hessian's wrist, leaving a red thread.

The cut was not deep, but it had a sting in it and Steinfeldt shut his teeth hard. Marcel's sword was now making lines of light about him, and the Hessian's part in the combat soon became a defence only. He was pressed back, an inch or two at a time, but without cessation. Then I saw the great skill of my comrade. His lips were shut tight, but his eyes remained calm and confident, and the sword seemed to have become a part of himself, so truly did it obey his will.

The Hessian's face slowly darkened, and the light in his eyes, that had been the light of anger and defiance, became the light of fear. And it was the fear of death. He read nothing else in the gleaming blade and calm look of the man before him. Two or three drops of perspiration stood out on his forehead.

"Bad, bad! Steinfeldt has lost!" I heard the Englishman Osborne say under his breath.

I studied Marcel's face, but I could not discover his intentions there. That he carried the Hessian's life on the point of his sword, every one in the room now knew, and the Hessian himself knew it best of all. But Steinfeldt had courage, I give him all credit for that, whatever else he may have been. A man must be brave to fight on, in the face of what he knows is certain death.

Back went the Hessian, closer and closer to the wall, and always before him was the calm, unsmiling face and gleaming sword that whistled so near and threatened every moment to strike a mortal blow. The suspense became unbearable. I felt like crying out; "Have done and end such a game," and I bit my lip to enforce my own silence.

The Hessian's back suddenly touched the wall, and the sword of Marcel flashed a second time along his wrist, leaving another red thread beside the first. Then it flashed back again, and the weapon of the Hessian, drawn from his hand, fell clattering on the floor.

The defenceless man stood as if he expected a strike; but I knew that Marcel would never give it. He thrust his own sword back into his scabbard, bowed to his opponent with the easy and graceful politeness that he loved, and turned to us as if awaiting our will. I have often wondered where Marcel got that manner of his, and I have concluded that it came from his French blood.

"Take your friend and go," said Wildfoot to the Englishmen. "He is not hurt much, and it is time for all of us to join our commands."

The Englishmen hesitated, as if it were not right for official enemies, in the height of a hot campaign, to part in such a manner. In truth, it was not, but Wildfoot had a set of military rules peculiarly his own, and was not called to account for anything that he might do.

Their hesitation ceased quickly, and each taking an arm of Steinfeldt, they hurried with him out of the room, not neglecting, however, to give us a farewell salute. But they forgot to take Steinfeldt's sword, and Marcel, picking it up, said that he would keep it as a remembrance.

"You must admit that Lieutenant Marcel made a good substitute for you," said Wildfoot, turning to Mother Melrose.

"None could have been better, but I might have been the Hessian myself," she replied sturdily. "My husband was a great swordsman and he taught me."

It was now our turn to go, and we bade this remarkable old woman good night. She showed no signs of fear and was already wiping from the floor the drops of blood that had fallen from Steinfeldt's wrist.

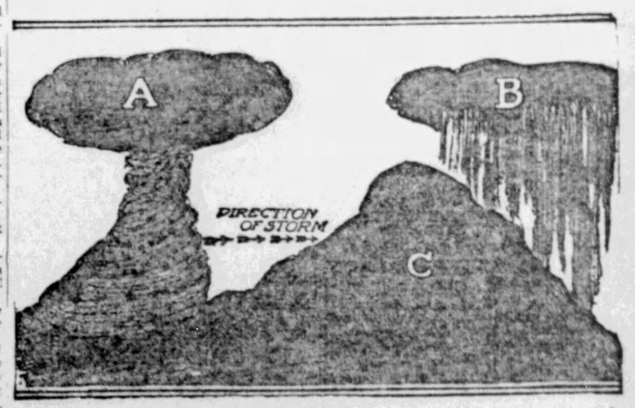
We secured our horses again, and sprang upon their backs. I heard a faint sound like a laugh, and saw a broad smile on the face of Wildfoot.

"I did not expect to see such fine sport when we went to the house," he said.

The ranger obviously was enjoying himself. Events like this pleased his wild and energetic nature. I saw that he was in truth a man of the forests and the night and war, and loved danger.

"Aside from the risk of a fight with them, I did not wish to hold those Englishmen," he continued. "Although they are not likely to report the full and exact

HOW THE HEPPNER CLOUDBURST FORMED.



Cloudbursts of the gigantic type which caused the cataclysm at Heppner, Oregon, are almost invariably the result of an interference of the hills or mountains with the onrushing whirlwind enfolding an electric storm. As far as the geography of the country around Heppner can be determined, it was just this form of cataclysm that ravaged the town. In the accompanying chart illustrating the phenomenon A indicates the position of the storm cloud just before the advancing whirlwind reaches the mountain range, while B shows its position after the cyclone has collapsed on the mountain's leeward side.

facts of our meeting, they will say, when they rejoin their army, that the American forces are in the vicinity, and that is what I wish the British to know. Unless you are planning a secret attack, it is important to keep the enemy worried, to let him think that you are everywhere, and it will exhaust his strength and patience. Growing tired, he will do something rash and costly."

I understood Wildfoot's logic; but I wondered what would be his next movement, waiting, however, as usual, to let the deed disclose itself. We rejoined our men, who were resting in the wood undisturbed, and all rode on another circuit.

(To Be Continued.)

THE TEETH OF SERCOFF.

A more strenuous and desperate encounter with a mountain lion than one which Anson Sercoff, a Wyoming miner, recently engaged in, as reported by the Laramie Boomerang, was probably never heard of, says the New York Evening Sun. While prospecting near Torrey creek canon Sercoff came upon a lion's den in a gorge. In the black depths of the cave he heard the kittenish cry of cubs. He must be a man of reckless courage, for he determined to go in and take one of the litter. He was making off with it when the mother leaped at him from an overshadowing rock, just grazing his shoulder. Sercoff had no weapon with him, not even a knife; but, nothing daunted, he grasped the lioness by her lower jaw with his left hand and seized her forepaws in his right, the instinct of self-defense telling him that if he could keep her from lacerating him with tooth and claw until the beast could realize that her cub was safe, she might abandon the unequal conflict. But Sercoff lost his foothold, and lion and man rolled down into the bed of the canyon. In this terrible situation he sank his teeth into the neck of the animal, and by good luck severed the jugular vein. Her hold relaxed, and Sercoff, springing to a distance, saw her writhing in the death agony. The pelt measured eight feet from tip to tip.

The anthropologist, the anatomist and the dentist will be lost in admiration at the powerful incisors in the head of Sercoff, while the hunter and the soldier will extol his brute, but heroic, courage. The photographer will naturally want a picture of that set of teeth. We can imagine them as square, even, firm at the base, rooted deep in a punishing jaw, and shining white and dazzling in the vivid Wyoming sun. They performed their office of death as inexorably as a magazine rifle or the hunting knife that leaps from its sheath. Sercoff's teeth will long be famous in Torrey Creek canon. Hereafter no one in the countryside will boast of slaying the mountain lion with bullet or blade when this strenuous fellow is about. But he will never have occasion to use his teeth again in a snap for the jugular unless he resumes the rash pastime of looting the lion's litter. The one thing that saves the adventure of Sercoff from analytical criticism is his invasion of the beast's nursery on such a callous errand. In the open the mountain lion, like the puma of Argentina, will never attack man unless cornered and baited. The cattlemen regard it as a pusillanimous beast. Hunting it is not sport, if sport is supposed to involve the risk of mutilation to the hunter. However, we never heard of anybody slaying a lion before with his teeth until Sercoff was forced to do it. The record to him and the belt!

GIGANTIC ALOE.

This plant, known as the century aloe, was photographed last October by an amateur photographer at Rockville, Hanville, St. Petersport, Island of Guernsey, English Channel, where it grew in the yard of the Friendly Society Medical Association, and, at that time brought

forth its flower, which was one hundred years in maturing. Its blossom stem was 39 feet high, twelve inches in diameter at its base, and contained 41 clusters of bright yellow flowers, averaging the size of large cabbage heads. The spears or leaves of the plant resemble the ordinary century specimens raised hereabouts.

WELL WORTH KNOWING.

Any housewife can tell if the milkman is using formalin as a preservative by setting an uncovered bottle of milk in a warm place; if it does not turn sour something is wrong with it.

A professor in Birmingham, England, has carefully examined 67 skulls from the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron ages and finds their teeth complete and perfect, but one tooth showing decay.

According to the Accident Bulletin, published by the Interstate Commerce commission for the last quarter of 1902, the number killed by railways in three months was 938 and the number injured 11,887.

Electric street cars have killed 1,216 persons and injured 47,428 in the last 12 years since they came into use. In that time the number of passengers carried in a year has increased from 2,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000.

The diamond trust, known as the De Beers Consolidated Mining company, limits the output to a small fraction of what it might be and makes the price high enough to pay 4 per cent. dividends and put 30 per cent. in the reserve fund.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell has resigned the presidency of the National Geographical society in order that he may devote a year to experimenting with a kite flying machine. He is still a regent of the Smithsonian institution.

The American Bridge company completed 27 bridges on the Uganda (Africa) railway in 53 weeks. The British contractors had built eight in two years previous. The British builders employed more than 100 men in putting up a bridge, while the American used five.

In Chicago in May, at a time when there had been no rain for three weeks, six glass plates 2½ inches square were exposed in as many streets for one minute. The plates were then incubated so that each particle of dust to which a germ was clinging would soon be surround with a colony of germs which could be seen and counted. The average per plate was 1,650 colonies. On the day following nearly a half inch fell, and on the next day similar plates were exposed at the same street corners, which, after development, showed but 270 colonies. A good rain had diminished the number of microbes more than 80 per cent.

A comparison of the engineering schools of the United States, Switzerland and Germany has been made by English experts, who use Cornell and the Massachusetts institute of technology as representative of America. Marked differences in theories of training are evidenced in these curricula. The American courses are more practical in character and require more laboratory training than is even recommended in the German plan, and they devote a large proportion of the time to teaching skill in handcraft. They give much less times to mathematics, and perhaps there may be a loss of power in mature life on this account, though it is certain that immediate and practical ends are gained by the American program. The foreign schools give 4,000 hours' instruction in a course of three years and the American 3,000 hours in four years.

A Sudden Twinge

Of pain is generally the first warning of an attack of rheumatism. It feels as if the disease were in the bones or muscles, but the real cause of rheumatism is found in impure blood. In order to cure rheumatism the blood must be cleansed of the poisonous impurities which are the cause of the disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been very successful in the cure of rheumatism, because it entirely cleanses the blood from the poisonous substances which are the cause of the disease. It not only purifies the blood but by increasing the activity of the blood-making glands, it increases the supply of pure, rich blood which adds to the vigor of every physical organ.

Mr. R. A. McKnight, of Cades, Williamsburg Co., S. C., writes: "I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years, so bad at times I could not leave my bed. I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did me much good. The pains in my back, hips and legs (and at times in my head), would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad. Everybody who saw me said I must die. I took five bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of 'Pellets,' and to-day my health is good after suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

The Redfields Succession, by Henry K. Boone and Kenneth Brown, is a novel of modern Virginia, presenting an entertaining picture of country life in the Old Dominion.

The Love of Monsieur, by George Gibbs, is a lively novel of love and adventure in France under the Bourbons.

From the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston:

The Lion of the Lord, a new novel by Mr. Harry Leon Wilson, is a striking historical romance picturing early conditions in Utah, when the Mormons, driven from their settlement in Illinois were founding Salt Lake City.

Message and Melody is a book of verse by Richard Burton, the themes being the familiar things of life that possess interest for everybody. They are treated in the spirit of a genuine poet who feels the dignity of his work and is devoted to its artistic development.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

The Triumph, by Arthur Stanwood, is a novel whose principal scenes are in Western Pennsylvania, and its interest centers on drilling for oil. It is an interesting story, and well illustrated.

The Veil of Solana, by Emma Mersereau Newton, is a novel of Southern California life, a mixture of adventure, love-making and description.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York:

People of the Whirlpool is a novel which describes life in and around a colony of New Yorkers who have built summer homes in a quiet country community. A double love romance adds to the interest of the pleasant story.

Municipal Works, by S. Whinery, is a volume which gives lessons in the art of municipal government as it should be practiced. It is intended for the instruction of inexperienced city officials.

From the A. C. McClurg Co., Chicago:

A Selection From the Best English Essays, illustrative of the history of English prose style, by Sherwin Cody, is a little volume containing a wealth of good reading matter.

The Law of Mental Medicine, by Thomas Jay Hudson, is written, the author says, "primarily to assist in placing mental therapeutics on a firmly scientific basis."

Danish Life in Town and Country, by Jessie Brochner, tells the characteristics of the country and its people, and the home life of the latter, in a most interesting way. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Discourses on War is a number of lectures by William Ellery Channing, delivered some sixty years ago, with an introduction by Edwin D. Mead.—Ginn & Co., Boston.

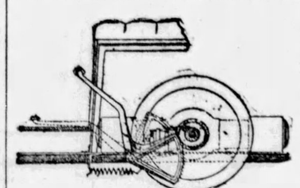
Tommy Wide Awake, by H. H. Bashford, is the very pretty story of the boyhood of a clean-minded, healthy young Englishman, and interwoven with the story are beautiful thoughts and philosophy.—John Lane, 67 Fifth avenue, New York.

Homophonic Conversation Book, by C. B. and C. W. Waite, is designed to be an aid to the memory in learning English, German, French and Italian.—C. W. Waite & Co., Chicago.

Wisdom and Will in Education is the title of an excellent work intended, not alone for teachers, but for the community in general upon which depends the welfare of the schools. The author, Prof. Charles William Super, is a practical educator.—Myers, Fishel & Co., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

An Automobile Improvement.

The automobile is still rare enough to call an audience to the curb as soon as one comes to a standstill in the street, particularly if the onlookers scent a breakdown of the machine. Fortunately for the owner, accidents are becoming fewer each year, and the principal



amusement afforded the crowd nowadays is to watch the chauffeur dismount from the machine, attach a crank to the shaft of the generator which produces the electric spark necessary to explode the gasoline and give it the vigorous rotary movement necessary to start the motor. Now even the necessity of dismounting from the carriage is to be done away with, as a new starting mechanism has been designed, which is operated by depressing a lever with the foot. In the illustration we have shown a portion of the driver's seat, with the motor beneath, together with the balance wheel and a foot lever, the latter being connected with a segment gearing directly with the shaft of the balance wheel through a ratchet collar. This collar rides free on the shaft while the motor is running, but when the machine is at a standstill as soon as the foot lever is depressed the segment gear rotates the collar, which grips the shaft and starts the motor.

An Expert.

She—They say she is fairly throwing herself at his head.

He—I suppose she's heard he's a good catch!—Smart Set.

Work in California.

In California a great cry is going up for hands to harvest the big grain and fruit crop this year.

ONE KIND OF PEOPLE.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

There are men and women in real life like the young man of this story, although women are generally attributed with the qualities of fidelity and constancy. It is the so-called heartless or faithless type of young man this story is meant to describe, but after all, it is a question whether his kind are wilfully faithless and heartless, because it is their nature that rules their actions and they are not often maliciously harmful.

So far as money and good looks, social position and charm—"l'air fatal," the French novelists call it—were concerned, Algie Morris was richly endowed. His full name was Algernon Worcester Morris, but he escaped the handicap of his name and was a popular young fellow, so his acquaintances cut the Algernon to Al or Algie. He was much in demand for the pleasure of his company. He always did the right thing, delicate, opportune, graceful things, except when he did very cruel things to those who no longer served his amusement and happiness. And he did the cruel things without an idea of the hurt he inflicted. He had ceased to care, and he had no conception that others kept on caring after he had finished.

There are people like that. People who care intensely for a while, and then in a day, an hour, something they cannot explain, changes their feeling and the one they had thought necessary to their existence, becomes a weariness and an irritation.

Algie commenced falling in love when he was very young. He would have been married when he was 18 years old had not a kindly providence interfered and prevented the calamity. The kindly providence was the clergyman asked to perform the ceremony. He detained the boy and girl in his study while he sent for Algie's father. He came immediately and as soon as it could be arranged, deported his son to Europe. The boy was convinced he was heart-broken, but in less than a month he had recovered and had renewed his career. He fancied himself in love with every new girl he met if she was the least out of the ordinary, and to Algie, the latest girl was always distinctly out of the ordinary. It was the easiest thing in the world for him to say, "I love you," and for the time he meant it. The trouble of it was that Algie generally made the "latest girl" trust in his sincerity, he was so abjectly devoted while the fever lasted, and when he grew tired and flitted away, the girl suffered much or little, according to her temperament.

Algie neither realized nor understood. He was almost always happy himself because he had the key to happiness—the gift of forgetting. So Algie's affairs increased and multiplied until he met the young woman he was sure was the girl of his innermost heart. She was a large, blonde girl, beautiful to look at but not much more. She was slow of speech and movement, and of rather stolid disposition. Algie took her by storm and he took himself by storm also. He was afraid from past experience he could not keep on loving the same girl long enough to come to the happy climax—if marriage was the happy climax.

He told his father and mother of his latest engagement and assured them this was real; there was no possibility of his changing his mind, and he persuaded himself he was telling the truth. His father and mother had their misgivings, but they apparently believed Algie's protestations, and, to show their approval of their son's choice, gave a reception where the engagement was formally announced.

The girl was there, of course, beautiful and calm, with an air of ownership in Algie that galled the evanescent youth. Secretly he felt a little awed by the Juno like creature he had won, and he had a consciousness she was not to be trifled with.

He was properly attentive for a few weeks and then Juno's attractions began to pall. He began to neglect her, but she seemed unaware of his neglect. When he broke his promises to her, she accepted his excuses without protest and asked no questions. He was hers for all time, and what he did could make no difference.

They had become engaged in the early summer. The month of the harvest moon found them, two of a house-party at the seashore. They were recognized as an engaged couple, and, that they took delight in each other's constant companionship, was a foregone conclusion. Algie was forced to be devoted whether he would or no, in spite of his growing distaste, and for the first time in his life he acted against his inclinations. He felt as though he was in chains. The girl could not move or speak without filling him with irritation that was fast passing into hatred. And there was no recently developed cause; Juno was exactly what she had been when he found her charming.

He broke his fetters as abruptly as he had forged them. They were sitting one evening on the beach in the silence that brought Juno content and drove Algie to the verge of desperation. He heard the soft lap of the black water at their feet, and saw the lights of the steamers moving on the sea. The big moon, molten and sullen, lifted its huge bulk above the horizon. He compared it to the girl at his side—slow, beautiful, emotionless. He was caught with a great longing to slip cable, to be up and away even unto the uttermost parts, anywhere only so it was away.

He got to his feet. "Come back to the house," he said without prelude, "I must go away tonight."

The girl went with him placidly, knowing nothing of his revolt, unhaunted by thoughts of desertion.

He left her that night without explanation, and he never returned to his bondage. This was the end of Juno so far as Algie was concerned. What the girl thought, none ever knew, for she never told or betrayed her feelings.

There are men and women like Algie in real life. The world calls them heartless, speaking the reproach as though it were a crime, but if they are born so, if it is their nature, can they be blamed for this lack of sensibility, before they learn to understand, any more than one can be blamed for being born brainless or deformed?

In Darkest New York.

In New York, at the lowest possible average, 500,000 people live in rooms which ought to be considered absolutely uninhabitable, dark and without any window or ventilation.

POWERFUL

A Pure Food Drink Has Great Sustaining Power.

The sustaining power of Postum Coffee when properly cooked is greater than most people imagine and it is well illustrated in the story told by a young Texas woman who says: "I almost lived on Postum Cereal Coffee for over a month, and there was over a week I did not eat anything at all but just drank the food drink Postum, and yet I grew stronger and gained weight.

"Our family physician examined Postum and decided to use it altogether in place of coffee. We all think it has no equal as a nourishment for the sick, for besides being pleasant to the taste it is so strengthening. My father and mother have always been coffee drinkers and suffered all kinds of troubles from the coffee until about a year ago a neighbor was praising Postum and mother decided to try it.

"They improved at once and have drank Postum ever since, and mother, who used to be bothered with nervousness and sleeplessness, particularly, is in splendid health now. She says the change came entirely from drinking Postum and leaving off coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

CUNNING ARTIFICERS'

Work in Brass and Bronze in the National Museum.

The collection of Oriental porcelains, ivory and wood carvings, bronze and brass vessels, lacquered ware and rare china in the National Museum, which, by the way, is one among the finest of its sort in America, has within the last few days received an important addition. Miss E. R. Scidmore, who spent much of her life in the far East and who had contributed largely to the collection already at the museum, lately decided to add the rest of her collection. It was accordingly boxed and sent from her home on the north side to the museum, where it is now partly on exhibition.

Miss Scidmore's collection is one of the most remarkable ever brought to this country. Perhaps the largest and most striking object in the part newly added to the museum is an enormous brass lamp, which she obtained in India and which is of a strictly Indian design. The lamp rests on a solid block of teak wood, nearly five feet in diameter, being, in fact, a solid cross section of a teak tree trunk. This block is carved to imitate a bunch of swamp grasses, lilies, lotuses and other water plants. Resting on this teak wood base is a great bronze turtle of a species indigenous to India and true to life in every detail. On one of the diamonds, or sections, of the carapace, or shell is an inscription in Sanskrit, a dedication to the gods, or prayer for good luck. Then, on the back of this turtle and forming part of the whole, are three half-kneeling figures, so situated that together they form a triangle. One is the monkey god and the other two are well known divinities of the Hindu pantheon.

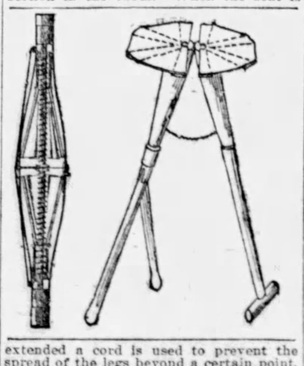
The three figures uphold in their outstretched arms and hands a large and solid grooved bronze ring, or pedestal, upon which stands a twisted column of bronze nearly four feet in height terminating at the top in a tripod-shaped arrangement in which rests the highly ornamented and artistic bronze lamp or vessel for holding the wick and oil. The whole is meant to symbolize the Hindu idea of the universe with certain gods, or genii, kneeling on the back of a tortoise and upholding the world on their shoulders.

In addition to this, she has other objects in bronze—a water boiler, for example, made in the form of a pagoda, and resting on the backs of three bronze elephants; a pair of Japanese iron stirrups inlaid with bronze; an incense box of different metal alloys (for which the Japs are famous) engraved in the form of chrysanthemums. There are also a great many old and rare pieces of porcelain and china on stands of teak wood carved in the form of lotus leaves and flowers; a rare old screen, the frame of which is of teak, filled in with porcelain tiles; a large porcelain figure of Confucius, resting in a teak chair; a Burmese manuscript box for keeping the sacred books of the Brahminical and Buddhistic law, carved of wood into many fanciful forms, and gold lacquered.

But the most remarkable, as well as mysterious, object in her entire collection is an imitation egg, of the nature of which Miss Scidmore is in ignorance. At first sight, one would say that it was simply a bronze egg, inlaid with a yellower metal, light brass or gold, by that peculiar hammering-in process by means of which the Japanese produce their celebrated sun spot vessels. Taking the egg in one's hand, however, it seems altogether too light for bronze and yet too heavy for wood. The question is whether it is metal or some other substance lacquered over, for the Orientals are very skillful in making clever imitations of almost any kind of metal out of lacquer. However, if it were wood, it would absorb moisture and crack, or, if ivory, the fact could readily enough be detected. Miss Scidmore calls it her "dragon's egg." This interesting object has proved a complete mystery and puzzle to every expert and authority on Oriental art in America. Mr. George R. Kunz wanted to file it and apply acid to its surface in order to determine what manner of material it was made of, but when Miss Scidmore refused to allow any such thing he admitted he could not tell what it was. She then took it to Heber R. Bishop and to Tiffany's, in New York, but wherever she went the reply was the same—that they could not determine the nature of the material without spoiling or marring the object itself. It has therefore remained a mystery from that day to this and will go into the cases of the National Museum as the greatest puzzle in that institution.—Washington Post.

Another Convenient Combination

Recently we illustrated a combination seat and cane in which the head and tip had to be unscrewed to permit the triangular leg member to project from the tube and form the support. In this picture is shown an invention belonging to the same class, but rather more ingenious in design and affording more comfort when used as a stool. Hitherto the size of the seat has had to be sacrificed if the dimensions of the cane were to be kept within reasonable bounds, but in this article the inventor seems to have succeeded in producing both results in a practical manner. The seat itself is made of strong canvas, and is mounted on rigid arms, which fold parallel to each other, and slide into the tubular sections forming the cane. In one picture the seat is shown set up ready for use, while on the picture the central mechanism is presented, with the arms and canvas seat folded and the two sections brought end to end ready for the final construction and insertion in the tubes. When the seat is



extended a cord is used to prevent the spread of the legs beyond a certain point, while the tip of the cane is split to give the triangular base necessary to enable the seat to support itself.

SHOES VERSUS TIES.

There is one young woman who objects to the word "ties" as a substitute for "shoes," says the New York Evening Sun. Her ground is not that "ties" is a provincialism, but that "ties" is "a low, disagreeable word." As a consequence, this is a frequently enacted scene:

"I want a pair of shoes?"

"Do you mean ties?"

"I mean shoes."

"Oh!"

The baffled salesman goes off and brings back a specimen of what he calls "high shoes."

"Those are boots. I want shoes."

The next offering is a pair of slippers.

"Those are slippers. I want shoes."

"Do you see anything like what you want?"

"The window is full of them."

"Oh! Why, those are ties."

"Those are shoes."

"Well, what sized tie do you wear?"

"I want a 4 A shoe."

"Now, here's a nice, simple little tie, and yet with plenty of dash about it."

"Thanks. I don't care for a dashing shoe."

And so on. The reformer must needs be a person of leisure.

Don't Die of Consumption.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Any Throat or Lung Trouble are Sure Symptoms of the Deadly Consumption.

A Positive Cure Found by a Celebrated Michigan Physician—The Doctor Sends a Large Trial Package Free by Mail to All Who Write to Show Them How Quickly and Surely This Dread Disease Can Be Cured.

At last a cure has been found. Incredible as it may seem, after the centuries of

Don't Delay—Write Today.

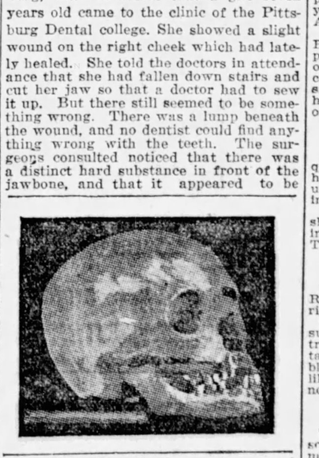
failure, a positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered. It remained for a great physician of Michigan to find the only known cure for consumption, coughs, bronchitis, catarrh and all throat or lung troubles, after almost a life's work spent in experimenting and study.

Consumptives who have returned from the West—come home to die because they thought nothing could be done for them—have tried this new discovery and are now well and strong.

If you are afflicted with catarrh, hacking cough, bronchitis or any throat or lung troubles which are sure symptoms of consumption, do not fail to send at once to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 2518 Shakespeare Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial package of this remedy, proofs and testimonials from hundreds of cured patients. It costs nothing. The doctor does not ask anyone to take his word or anyone else's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write today.

PENCIL IN HER FACE.

A remarkable case comes from Pittsburg, Pa. It seems that a girl seven years old came to the clinic of the Pittsburg Dental college. She showed a slight wound on the right cheek which had lately healed. She told the doctors in attendance that she had fallen down stairs and cut her jaw so that a doctor had to sew it up. But there still seemed to be something wrong. There was a lump beneath the wound, and no dentist could find anything wrong with the teeth. The surgeons consulted noticed that there was a distinct hard substance in front of the jawbone, and that it appeared to be



moveable. When the lump was pressed the flesh and skin in front of the right ear moved as if some substance extended from the mouth to the ear. The doctors agreed that nothing could be done with out an incision to find out what was in the tissues, and the parents of the child agreed to it.

The surgeon cut into the cheek at the place lately healed, and the scalpel at once touched something hard. Tweezers were used, and, to the surprise of all, half of a wooden slate pencil was pulled out. After another attempt the other half of the pencil was removed, with the slate centre unbroken. It was then clear that when the child fell down stairs she must have run the slate pencil into her cheek, but a part of it had broken off in the wound, so that the point was not visible to the physician who first sewed up the wound.

The peculiar feature of the incident is that a piece of pencil three and one-half inches long should have made its way between the bones of the skull is the only possible way that it could have found entrance. Here is a picture of an adult skull, with a bit of pencil of this length inserted to show exactly how this one was forced in by accident, but it must not be forgotten that the child was only seven years old and the skull is much smaller than that shown here. It is especially remarkable that the point of the pencil did not injure the external maxillary artery, since the point of the pencil must have reached it, if it did not pass it, otherwise the child might have bled to death very quickly.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

PURELY PERSONAL.

J. C. Perkins, an ex-slave, who fought on the Union side in many of the bloodiest battles of the civil war, was elected last week to the office of judge in the town of Sheldon, Wis.

J. E. Burke, the blacksmith who has been declared mayor of Burlington, Vt., by the supreme court, has appointed himself his chief of police. His predecessor he charged with "excessive partisanship."

H. P. Patterson, of Aurora, Ind., a veteran of the civil war, while on a visit to Gettysburg recently, discovered a large boulder, behind which he sought shelter during the battle, and purchased it and had it shipped to his western home, to mark his grave after his death.

Mr. Hartridge, a lawyer of Savannah, who went to the Island of Yap to investigate the alleged large estate left by the late David O'Keefe, of Savannah, dubbed "King of Yap," has cabled O'Keefe's widow that the strange man did leave a large estate. He has found property worth $250,000 in the Island of Yap and property of equal value in Hong Kong. Early reports had it that O'Keefe left an estate worth $2,000,000.

Emperor William is tired of intricate music. After listening to several singing societies in a contest at Frankfort recently he sent to the singers: "We have already reached in instrumental music the acme of intricacy. You must devote yourselves to folk songs and not venture upon music in grand style. Leave that to others. I do not demand that you sing exclusively folk songs. But these must be more cultivated."

The most interesting citizen of Danville, Ill., is Michael Kelly. Thirty years ago his pick and shovel were his only capital. He prospered as a laborer, saved money to buy a farm, found coal underneath his potato patch, and now "Mike" Kelly, as he is affectionately known, is worth $4,000,000. A town has been named after him. When he first turned up in a Danville brick yard he could neither read nor write. He will retire from business on January 1 next, aged sixty-five years, one of the richest men in Illinois.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

I would like a recipe for filling cracks in kitchen floor (between boards) before painting. Years ago I filled up cracks in a floor from a good recipe, but cannot find it now and have forgotten how it was made. It was not putty. Am waiting, hoping I may hear as soon as possible through The Blade. Your paper is always interesting and instructive. When anyone commences taking it they don't want to give it up I notice.—Subscriber's Wife, Homer, Illinois.

Will some one please tell me when is the best time to slip roses?—G., Perry, Ill.

Will some one please tell me what is a cure for poll evil in horses?—A., Saratoga, Va.

Will some one through The Blade please tell me what ailed one of my hens? Her body between her legs began to swell and kept on until it touched the ground when she walked. Not knowing what the trouble was, I killed her, and on opening found a sack as large as a small bowl filled with water. What was the cause, what the remedy and would she have gotten better had she been let live? She looked well and ate heartily.—M., Catlin, New York.

Can any one give me a sure cure for bone spavin in a colt two years old? Also can vine spavin be cured?—Subsriber, Dyesville, O.

I have recently seen in the Farmstead a remedy to cure heaves, in which was mentioned the name wild turnip. Our druggists do not know what it is. Will some reader kindly inform me what it is, whether it goes by a different name in the drug stores?—R., Botkins, O.

Will some one please give a remedy for squash bugs that will not injure the vine?—Subscriber, Blissfield, Mich.

Will some reader who has had experience with the onion maggot tell me through the columns of The Blade what can be done to stop the ravages of these insects? I have an acre of onions about five inches in height and in fine condition, but the maggots have put in an appearance in my field and in my neighbors' fields as well, and they at present promise me the total destruction of my crop. Does anybody know about use of kainit under these circumstances? Will it prevent further damage?—K., Forestville, Kentucky.

Will some one tell when to cut willows, alders and poplar bushes so they will not sprout, that is ,to kill them?—C., Century, Pa.

Will some one tell me what to do for a cow that is taken down with milk fever? If a bad case they die usually from 8 to 10 hours after they are taken. They become numb and senseless and seem in great agony at times; pulse weak. It usually takes cows from two to three days after calving, and those that are of good flesh, large flow of milk and rich in cream. State the remedies and the mode of treating them. Many are losing their best cows this vicinity this spring, and after they get well they are not good for much for milk.—N., Kalamo, Mich.

Hog Cholera.

Editor Farmstead:—Some time ago you published a recipe for hog cholera. Will you kindly republish it?—C., Spring Arbor, Mich.

The only thing we can find is in The Blade of March 16 last, of the following preventive of hog cholera, sent by A., of Otsego, Mich.: Mix two quarts of charcoal and one heaping handful of salt, and leave it where the hogs can have access to it at will. Do this three or four times a week.

Retention of Milk--Bloating.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to the query what to do when a cow holds up her milk. Take her calf in front of her until she weans herself of it, while milking her.

For a cow bloating, use one pint of slacked lime to two quarts of salt, mixed, instead of clear salt, when salting.—T., Tiskilwa, Ill.

Cherry Trees--Celery.

Editor Farmstead: — Tell Nebraska Reader his cherry trees will bear all right without grafting.

To Reader, Vermillion, Ill.:—The most successful way of raising celery is in trenches, and the best varieties are the tall white, crisp, white plume, self-blanching, and all tall varieties. I never liked the dwarf varieties, as they are not so good.—C., Mt. Union, Pa.

Minnesota Forest Fires.

The forest preservation law of Minnesota makes the state auditor forest commissioner, whose authority is represented by the chief fire warden. This officer, Gen. C. C. Andrews, who is now serving his ninth year, has just issued his eighth annual report, from which it appears that the number of forest fires—mostly on brush and cut-over land—reported by local fire wardens (town supervisors) in 1902 was 34, doing damage to the amount of $3,820; number of prairie fires, 46; damages, $12,218. Most of the fires occurred in April and May, when dry weather prevailed. In a number of cases serious damage was prevented by the prompt service of fire wardens and their helpers. Each year shows increased attention on the part of fire wardens in their duties. These officers are town supervisors, elected the second Tuesday of March, and many of them each year are new to the work.

The law requires the chief fire warden to communicate in his annual reports information on the forests in the state and in regard to forest interests. He each year visits some portions of the forests and believes the law for preventing fires can be enforced by making the public acquainted with the economical principles of forestry. Following are some extracts from the report:

The forest fires that have occurred in this state in the last eight years have generally done more damage by burning hay and wood that would be valuable for fuel, than in the destruction of timber. Such fires often run for many miles, following meadows, and there have been cases where all forage of the poor settler has been destroyed, making it necessary for such settler to dispose of his only cow, the means of sustenance for his children through winter. The prevalence of fires, at night especially, is a source of great terror to families in scattered settlements thus exposed. To see a mother flying with her children from such a danger is pathetic, and dangerous fires are caused by the inexcusably negligent habit of setting fire to clear land in dry and dangerous weather and letting the fire run. Every respectable citizen, or man of good conscience, would refrain from setting fire in extremely dry weather; or if he set fire, he would first pile his brush and dig or carefully make a break around it to absolutely prevent the fire from spreading. To set fire and let it run wild and do, nobody knows how much, injury to other people, is a lazy and half-civilized practice.

The prevalence of forest fires in the state is an indication of disregard of law, of negligence, of administration and of a low state of morals. They cast a blemish on the state's reputation for good government and civilization. They tend to lower its standing before the rest of the country. The taking of precautions to prevent fires, such as the posting of warning notices, the warning of the careless and the prompt prosecution of those who violate the law, also the diffusion of information of the principles of forestry and the value of the forests, will gradually tend to do away with the evil of forest fires and make them of as rare occurrence in this state as they are in the civilized countries of Europe.

One of the results of forestry agitation in Minnesota was the recent act of congress for opening the Chippewa reservation, creating a forest reserve of 200,000 acres, and which secures to the Indian, for the first time in his history, the true value of his timber.

The report contains numerous original illustrations of Minnesota woodlands; a reproduction of sketches of forestry systems of sixteen European countries, which Mr. Andrews was at the great pains to obtain from the respective countries, including, also, a German forest working plan loaned by Professor Schlich.

Four New Farmers' Bulletins.

The U. S. department of agriculture has recently issued Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 169, 170, 171 and 172.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 169 is one of the subseries compiled from the published reports of the agricultural experiment stations and kindred institutions in this and other countries. The title is "Experiment Station Work—XII." It was prepared in the office of experiment stations. It contains articles on "Pure Water for Cows," "When to Cut Forage Crops," "Lippia or Fog Fruit," "Fitting Celery," "Irrigation of Strawberries," "Farmers' Fruit Garden," "Management of Orchards," "Tropical and Subtropical Fruits," "China Asters," "Preserving Sweet Potatoes," "Food Value of Beans," "Tankage for Pigs," and "Remedies for Fleas."

"Principles of Horse Feeding" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 170. It was prepared by C. F. Langworthy, Ph. D., of the office of experiment stations, and discusses the general principles of feeding, with especial reference to horses, and summarizes the results of recent experimental work, particularly that of American experiment stations.

Some of the principal deductions in this bulletin follow.

Horses, like other animals, require a definite amount of nutrients and energy per 1,000 pounds live weight for maintenance, and an extra amount, chiefly energy-yielding nutrients, for muscular work, the amount being proportional to the character and amount of work performed.

The amount of nutrients required increases with the amount of work done and with increased speed. More energy is required for climbing an incline than for traveling on a level. In descending an incline of less than 5 deg. 45 min. less energy is required than in traveling on a level. If the incline is greater than 5 deg. 45 min., more energy is expended (to prevent too rapid descent) than in walking on a level.

The ration should consist of concentrated and coarse feeds. The ratio by weight of coarse fodder or bulky feed to concentrated feed in the ordinary ration has been found to be about 1:1. Crude fiber may perhaps be fairly considered as the characteristic constituent of coarse fodder. The ratio of crude fiber to protein in the average of a large number of American rations has been found to be about 2:1.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 171, on "The Control of the Codling Moth," by C. B. Simpson, division of entomology, is the result of three years' investigation of this insect in the northwest. The author says: "It has been estimated that from one-fourth to one-half of the apple crop of the United States is either totally ruined or materially injured by it. In many large areas this insect would cause a total loss if it were allowed to take its natural course." The bulletin mentions the fruits infested and gives the life history of the insect, its natural enemies, together with preventive and remedial measures.

The bulletin concludes: The results secured against this insect by these methods under the different conditions found in the various apple sections of the United States are very satisfactory. In the infested sections of the far west, if no measures are used, from 85 to 100 per cent. of the fruit is ruined. By an intelligent application of these preventive and remedial measures many practical tests show that from 85 to 98 per cent. of the fruit may be saved.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 172.—The classes of insects mentioned in "Scale and Mites on Citrus Trees," by C. L. Marlatt, entomologist in charge of experimental field work, division of entomology, are the most important enemies of the citrus fruits, and many inquiries concerning them are received by the entomologist. The scale insects, or bark-lice, are the most important insect enemies of citrus, as they are also of most other subtropical plants.

Next in importance to the scale insects are the mite enemies of the orange and lemon, as represented by the mite which causes the rusting of the orange in Florida and the silvering of the lemon in California, and also the leaf mite, known as the six-spotted mite of the orange.

Of very great importance to the Florida grower of citrus fruits is the so-called white fly, the latter not being a scale insect in the ordinary acceptation, but in the essential features of life history and habits coming in the same category, and hence properly considered with the true scale insects.

There are many insect enemies of citrus plants other than the scale insects and mites, but they are only occasionally abundant enough to be especially destructive.

Directions are given for the control of the insects and mites which will be of special service in California, throughout the gulf region, including Florida, and in our new subtropical possessions.

Any of these bulletins will be sent to anyone desiring it by sending a request, asking for "Farmers' Bulletin No. —," addressed to "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

A Reward Offered.

The secretary of agriculture, having completed a careful investigation of the states now in quarantine for foot-and-mouth disease, through the inspectors of the bureau of animal industry, without finding any cases of the disease during the last five weeks, has decided to offer a reward for all cases that are reported prior to July 1, the object being to ascertain with all possible certainty that the disease has been entirely eradicated, before the quarantine is removed and foreign countries are asked to again receive live stock from New England ports. It is believed that the disease has been entirely eradicated, and this reward is offered as a final effort to discover any traces of contagion that may possibly exist.

The following is the text of the offer issued by the secretary:

A reward of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) will be paid to any person who shall, before June 30, 1903, first report to the chief of the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C., the existence of any specific case or cases of foot-and-mouth disease (epizootic aphtha) in any animal or animals in either Massachusetts or New Hampshire. The nature of the disease must be confirmed by the inspectors of this department.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

AN ILL-TREATED STRANGER.

I am a stranger here in town
An' it wuz lonesome till
The

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Fenian Invasion of Canada.

Please state what the Fenian invasion of Canada was, by whom led and for what purpose?—M. R., Buchanan, Mich.

The Fenian brotherhood was a secret organization of Irishmen, both in Ireland and America, whose aim was the wild one of securing the independence of Ireland. It was founded in New York city in 1857, by Michael Doheny, John O'Mahoney and Michael Corcoran. A similar society already existed in Ireland under the name of the Phoenix society. Its head was James Stephens. He took up his abode in Paris, and his subordinates secretly covered Ireland with a network of clubs, the members of which met secretly to drill. The difficulty of obtaining arms in Ireland finally caused the failure of the attempt to inaugurate a revolution in that island at that time. After the close of the civil war in the United States there was great activity among the Fenians here, and there was a revival of the secret efforts in Ireland. But there were men in the organization who played traitor, and the British government took strong measures of precaution, which effectively prevented any uprising. Then there came a division among the Fenians here, one party wishing to raise an army and send it to Ireland, the other to invade Canada. A large number of arrests were made in Ireland for complicity in the Fenian conspiracy, so being the total by July, 1866. This caused uncontrollable excitement among the Irish in the United States. In April, 1866, 800 Fenians gathered at Eastport, Me., awaiting arms, in order to make a descent upon the island of Campo Bello, New Brunswick. The arms were seized by the United States authorities and General Meade having arrived and telegraphed for troops, the Fenians dispersed. On May 19, 1,200 muskets were seized by United States officials at Rouse's Point, on the New York shore of Lake Champlain and near the Canadian border. Fenians were coming toward the Canadian border from various points, and on May 31 another seizure of arms was made at St. Albans, Vt. On June 1, 1866, some 1,200 or 1,500 Fenians, under Colonel O'Neill, crossed the Niagara river at Buffalo and took possession of an unoccupied earthwork in Canada, a relic of the war of 1812 called Fort Erie. The next day they were attacked by the Canadian militia at Limestone Ridge. They held the position, but had several killed and wounded and not many were taken prisoners. The Fenians, disheartened, withdrew the same night, and 700 were intercepted by the United States gunboat Michigan. Subsequently General Barry, in command of the frontier, paroled 1,500 Fenians upon their promise to return to their homes and to desist from further violation of the neutrality laws. General Meade concentrated an American force on the Vermont frontier and prevented any invasion there. Colonel R. S. Lynch and a priest named Mahon, who were captured at Limestone Ridge, were tried by the Canada courts and sentenced to death, but their sentences were commuted. The agitation continued for several years, and there were may arrests and convictions of Fenians in Ireland. On May 24, 1870, another attempt was made to invade Canada by way of the Vermont frontier, but General Meade thwarted it by arresting several Fenian leaders for violation of our neutrality laws. Fenianism is now extinct.

Criticism of the Dead.

Are not the records of preachers, as well as all other public men, the legitimate subjects of discussion when they are dead?—C. P. S., Weaverville, N. C.

There is an ancient Latin maxim, far older than the time of Christ, which says, de mortuis nil nisi bonum." Translated into English, it is: "Of the dead, nothing but good (should be spoken.") That is, if there is nothing good to say, keep silence. The Romans got this maxim from the Greeks; for Plutarch says, in his life of Solon. "That law of Solon's is also justly commended which forbids men to speak ill of the dead. For piety requires us to consider the deceased as sacred; justice calls upon us to spare those who are not living; and good policy to prevent the perpetuation of hatred."

This rule is one that should always be observed regarding the private life of any dead person. Human nature is fallible; we all commit errors and indiscretions, and perhaps worse; but when the grave closes over the dead, these things should be allowed to go into oblivion. Regarding the doctrines taught by a minister, the principles advocated by a statesman or political leader, the policy of a publicist, the methods employed by a business man in conducting his affairs, and such things, the case is different. One may oppose, for instance, the doctrine of state rights taught by Calhoun, Stephen A. Douglas, and other political leaders of that school, so long as the discussion does not touch the personal lives and habits of these dead leaders. That is, the principles of themes publicly advocated by any public man, be he minister or anything else, are legitimate subjects of discussion after his death; his personal life is not.

General Gordon.

Please give a sketch of the life of Gen. Gordon, of the English army.—J. W. L., Petoskey, Mich.

Charles George Gordon was born at Woolwich, January 28, 1833, and was killed two days before his 52d birthday. He was a younger son of Lieut. Gen. H. E. Gordon. He entered the English army in 1852, as lieutenant of engineers, and took part in the Crimean war, being wounded before Sebastopol. After the war he was one of the commission to lay down the boundary in Asia between Turkey and Russia. He served in the English army during the expedition to China, in 1860. He remained in that country, and in 1861 he undertook an exploring expedition to the great wall, across the province of Shensi, passing through Tiaynen, the hitherto unknown capital of the province. He returned in March, 1865, he was appointed by the Chinese emperor commander-in-chief of the Chinese army sent to put down the Taiping rebellion. This he did in two years, and for this service got the appellation of "Chinese Gordon." From 1871 to 1873 he was British vice-consul in the delta of the Danube. He then undertook an expedition to Central Africa under the auspices of the khedive of Egypt, who appointed him military governor of the equatorial provinces. He went up the Nile to Lake Albert Nyanza, combatted the slave trade, and in 1874 annexed Darfur to the khedive's dominions. He returned to Cairo in 1876, and the next year went to the Upper Nile as governor general of the Soudan. He brought the war with Abyssinia to an end and checked the proportions of the slave trade. He retired from the governorship of the Soudan in January, 1880. He took command of the Royal Engineers in Mauritius in May, 1881, and retired from active service in the English army the same year, with the rank of major general. In January, 1884, he was sent from England to Egypt. The khedive again made him governor general of the Soudan, to make headway against the Mahdi. Khartoum was finally hemmed in by the Mahdi's fanatical adherents. Gordon asked for help, both from the khedive and from Great Britain, and finally an expedition under Lord Wolseley was sent to his aid. But it was too late. On January 13, 1885, Omdurman was captured by the Arabs. On the 18th there was desperate fighting on the south side of Khartoum. On the 26th, the Arabs attacked in force, carried the fortifications by storm, and murdered Gen. Gordon.

Mrs. F. Wright, of Oelwein, Iowa, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Overshadowing indeed is the success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—compared with it, all other medicines for women are experiments.

Why has it the greatest record for absolute cures of any female medicine in the world? Why has it lived and thrived and done its glorious work among women for a quarter of a century? Simply because of its sterling worth. The reason that no other medicine has ever reached its success is because there is no other medicine so successful in curing woman's ills. Remember these important facts when a druggist tries to sell you something which he says is just as good.

A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure:—

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—My trouble was with the ovaries; I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headaches. No one knows what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work for three or four days; I work in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse.

"At the suggestion of a friend of my mother's I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I continued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did, ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them.—Yours truly, Adelaide Prahl, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City."

Women should not fail to profit by Miss Adelaide Prahl's experiences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so certainly will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure others who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration; remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. Address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free and alway helpful.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith prodnce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Flower of the Holy Ghost.

I read an article in a magazine recently stating that in the executive gardens in Washington there is a very rare flower called the "Flower of the Holy Ghost." That it blooms only once in four years, and that in the middle of each flower "there is the exquisite likeness of a dove with outspread wings." Is it so? If so, kindly give as long an article as space will permit.—E. H. C., Hicksville, Va.

The names, flower of the Holy Ghost, Holy Ghost plant and dove plant, have been applied to the peristeria elata, an orchid found in Central American forests. It is not a rare flower; on the contrary, it is quite as abundant as any other tropical orchid. It is rare in this country, simply because but few have ever been imported. All tropical orchids need a hot, damp place, in order to live; and but few persons, as a rule, care to go to the expense of constructing an orchid house.

The orchids are a peculiar order of plants. There are about 5,000 species known, belonging to 9 genera, classed into 35 tribes and 67 sub-tribes. Some grow in the earth, especially those found in temperate climates; others, and the majority, grow upon trees or other plants, especially in the tropics. The flowers of the orchids are generally beautiful and fragrant, and often grotesque, and resembling animal forms. These grotesque and imitative forms are because the structure of orchid flowers is quite unlike that with which most persons are familiar. The stamen, or stamens, and the pistil are curiously united into what is called the "column."

In the peristeria elata, or dove-plant, the "column" is in shape like a bird with outspread wings. Both this and the flower-leaves are white. The resemblance to the upper part of a tiny bird is striking, but only in form. There are no eyes, beak, fathers, feet, tail, etc. The superstitious people of Central America employ it in religious festivals.

We do not know its habit of flowering, but as orchids generally are free bearers every year, we fancy this is also. The plant you refer to in the White house conservatory may not bloom so often in a climate so different from its native one.

The cut given herewith gives a very clear idea of the plant, and of the three-pointed column in the center which resembles a bird.

Car Wheels on Curves.

Editor Blade:—I see in The Blade of June 18 a question from E. C., Findley, Pa., asking how do the outer and inner wheels of a locomotive keep even when rounding a curve, the wheels being fixed on the axle, the answer being that one wheel must slip a little, which I think a great mistake. If you will examine the face of the wheels on cars and locomotives you will find they are all made with a bevel or the outside of the face smaller than the inside, so that while the train is rounding a curve the wheels run close to the high rail, and as there is about 1⅞ inches play in the gauge, it gives the wheels both a chance to adjust themselves so that they both run round a curve smoothly, and no slipping about it whatever.—H. M. C., Adrian, Pa.

Cecil Rhodes.

Please give a sketch of the life, works and death of Cecil Rhodes.—H. H., Cedar Vale, Kan.

Cecil John Rhodes was born in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, July 5, 1853; died in Cape Town March 26, 1902. He was one of seven sons of a country clergyman. In his sixteenth year his health became so delicate from a heart affection that he was sent out to his brother's farm in Natal. He found his brother had deserted the farm to join the rush to the diamond fields. Young Rhodes immediately undertook to manage the farm, and planted cotton, which was then first introduced, and its culture being tested. He was so successful as to win a prize for his crop. He then quit farming, his brother having written him of the chances to make money at Kimberley. After a year of diamond mining he found himself very rich at 18, owner of some of the best claims, and with a large annual income. His health by this time was robust, and he determined to return to England and complete his education at Oxford. Before sailing he took a trip by ox-team, through the wilderness to Pretoria and back to Kimberley. He was impressed with the immensity of this beautiful region, and became inspired with the idea of gaining for England this great area, with its vast mineral wealth and agricultural resources. Rhodes reached England in the fall of 1872, and entered Oxford. Within six months his heart again became weak and his lungs so diseased that his physicians prophesied his death within a half year.

Rhodes returned to Kimberley. In three years his health was re-established. In 1876 and the two following years he spent part of the time at Oxford, England, and part in South Africa, finally taking his degree. At 25 he was a great capitalist. He managed the consolidation of all the diamond mines, exacting but the condition that the profits of the consolidated company might be used in extending British rule to the northward. He entered the Cape legislature in 1881 as the member from Kimberley. Here he was at once in conflict with the Transvaal, because of the Boers extending themselves westward of their territory, thus shutting off the English trade route from the Cape northward into Central Africa. By his influence a British protectorate was declared over Bechuanaland in 1884, and a treaty made with the Transvaal by which the Boers agreed to remain within their western and northern boundaries. In 1889 the British South Africa company was formed by Rhodes and a royal charter obtained for it. Its purpose was to obtain political and military dominion and a commercial and industrial monopoly in the name of Great Britain over the whole basin of the Zambesi river. Rhodes built a railroad through to Mashonaland, and another to the east coast. He extended the operations of the company north to Lake Tanganyika, subsidized a British colony in Nyassaland, and promised to build a telegraph line through the length of Africa, in order to dissuade the British government from abandoning Uganda. He organized a military force, which half exterminated the Matabele natives. Rhodes by this time became the most conspicuous figure in South Africa, for he had annexed to the British empire a territory nearly as great as British India, and in 1890 he became premier of Cape Colony.

The discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand—in "the Rand," as it is commonly called—in 1886, caused a vast immigration with a few years of a mining population at Johannesburg nearly equal to the Boer population of the Transvaal. Then the Boers became alarmed, and adopted measures which disfranchised almost all non-Boers. These matters are so recent that all remember them. The Boer war followed, ending in the annexation of the two Boer republics to the British empire. Rhodes died before he saw the full completion of his schemes for a British South Africa, and through the center of the continent northward to Egypt.

SAW PETER THE GREAT

Leading Russian journals are now proudly drawing attention to the fact that there has been for some time in the hospital at Tomsk, a man who has lived for more than two hundred years. Knowing well that the public would be loth to believe such a story unless ample evidence of its truth were forthcoming, they further point out that they have carefully examined his birth and marriage certificates, and can testify that his married life lasted forty-seven years, and that he has been a widower one hundred and twenty-five years.

This wonderful old man has been bed-ridden for some time, but his brain is as clear as ever than to tell visitors how he once had the it was, and nothing pleases him more good fortune to see Peter the Great and Queen Catherine.

THIS ELECTRIC BELT FREE TO YOU

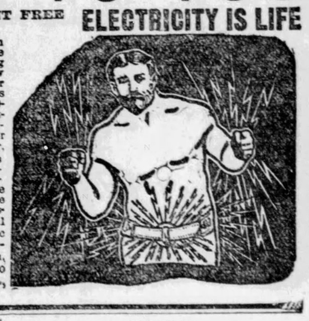
YOU CAN BE CURED FREE. THE PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE WILL SEND THE MOST COMPLETE ELECTRIC TREATMENT FREE TO MEN IN EVERY STATE OF THE UNION

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

After ten years of the most successful experience as specialists in curing the sick by correspondence methods, under a charter granted by the State of Illinois, and in the heart of the most progressive city in the world, where abounds every possible opportunity to test its merits, the Physicians' Institute of Chicago, now offers FREE to the public its greatest achievement.

On Jan. 1, 1902, the Daily papers of Chicago announced to the world Dr. Jaques Loeb's ideas and discoveries, that electricity is the essence of life. "These discoveries have revolutionized the basic principles of physiology." "A great part of the text books on the subject will have to be rewritten." "No greater discoveries in the field of physiology have been made in the last twenty years." "They have given us an insight into the mechanism of life tissue, which we have never before had."

The above citations from the great Chicago Dailies, however were not until nearly two years after the Physicians' Institute had perfected and adopted, in its curriculum, the most practical and economical application of electricity to the cure of all forms of nervous and muscular affections—their new Supreme Electric Belt. This time had been devoted to its use and experiment in the treatment of so-called incurable cases of nervous weakness with flattering success, and the perfection of an appliance which could be employed with equal success in the Institute and in the home; thus giving the Institute the widest possible scope in the demands of a suffering public. Its success is assured. To introduce the New Supreme Electric Belt into the greatest possible number of homes throughout the United States, the Institute has arranged, at a great expense, to send one of their full 100-gauge Supreme Electric Belts, free of any cost whatever, to any person suffering from Rheumatism, Stomach, Kidney and Bladder Disease, Loss of Vital Power, or any form of Nervous or Muscular Weakness, whenever, in the opinion of their medical examiners, the case is curable by this one greatest of all curative agencies, electricity. The only conditions being that the one who receives it recommend it to other sufferers. If you are suffering from any of the above ailments, therefore, write the Institute at once, giving your age, weight, waist measurement and a description of your case by mentioning all of your worst symptoms, and a New Supreme Electric Belt will be sent you at once, all ready for use and absolutely free. Give name and postoffice address, plain, and as full a description of your case as possible to PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE, 1903 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill. and receive the belt free.



Miscellaneous.

A. S. C., Ellenville, N. Y.: March 3, 1861, fell on Sunday.

J. C. A., Waterloo, Ore.: Eric Brighteyes, by H. Rider Haggard, is fiction, drawn from that author's imagination.

O. A., Sweet Valley, Pa.: Experiments on animals prove that any injury to the medulla oblongata causes instant death.

L. A., Oxide, N. C.: The present governor of Kansas is W. J. Bailey; of Maine, John F. Hill; of South Dakota, is Charles N. Herreid.

A. J. B., Pickrellton, O.: For figures on immigration by months, write to the "Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, New York, N. Y."

J. T. W., Salem, Va.: The only thing we know of that little band of fanatics is that they were driven out of Detroit for immoralities practiced under the cloak of religion.

A. C. E., Worden, Minn.: A hardware dealer says cement-coated nails are simply coated with a substance similar to that used to coat granite ware and then baked in a kiln.

L. A. B., Utica, Ill.: When a telegram is delivered outside of the corporation lines, the receiver must pay for delivery. That is the universal rule, and it is a just and proper one.

J. T. W., Salem, Va.: Please refer to your file of The Blade. In the Question Bureau of the issue of April 2 last you will find your request for a sketch of the life of Hannibal answered in full.

B. A. J., Chat, Wis.: The making of nitroglycerine is a most dangerous business, and if we knew the process we should not publish it, because an experimenter would certainly lose his life.

J. G., Pluto, Va.: Write to your state superintendent of schools for information on the point. Please note in the rules above that we can answer no questions of law—because we can not keep posted on the laws and court decisions of the 45 states.

W. W., Coldwater, Mich.: The rules at the head of this department says explicitly that the editor is not allowed to tell where you can buy anything, nor where you can sell anything. Get a bookseller to get you a list of books relating to trades, etc., from some New York publishing house.

L. O. E., Oakland City, Ind.: The loss of life was greater in the Galveston flood than in that at Johnstown. Refer to your files. In The Blade of April 16 you will find in the Question Bureau an answer headed "Destructive Inundations," which gives the losses in all the noted floods of history.

C. H. P., Milligan, Tex.: The statement was false. There is no way of detecting the motion of the earth eastward from the top of the Eiffel tower. The only way we can see this is by the westward drift of the sun, moon and stars, or by Foucault's experiment, which was fully explained in the Bureau several months ago.

C. A. B., Escoheag, R. I.: The lighthouse service of the United States is divided into districts. To get a position as light-keeper one must write to the inspector of the district in which he lives. He will receive a printed blank, with questions to be answered under oath before a notary public or other official authorized to administer oaths. If his replies are satisfactory, his name is put on the eligible list, and then he must wait until his turn comes to fill a vacancy.

The President's Trip.

What was the expense of the President's late trip and who paid it? O. B., Moscow, Indiana.

The expense of the President's trip has not been made public, because it is none of the public's business. The expenditure came out of the President's own pocket, of course, and is not a matter which concerns any one but himself. Because a man holds an important office it does not follow that his private affairs become public property. The President traveled in a private car, which was offered for his use by its owner. Probably the railways hauled this car without charge, and that gladly, as thousands of dollars were earned by them in excursions to the cities where the President halted to make speeches. It was not so much a courtesy to the President as a profit to the railroads to haul his car without charge.

Influence of Trees on Climate.

What influence do trees have upon the distribution or rain?—B. T. H., Huntertown, Ind.

Forests have no direct influence on rainfall. They do, however, have a great deal to do with the climate of a region.

For example, as much rain falls on an average each year as there did a century or more ago, when the entire state of Ohio was covered by forests, but that the forests being cleared away, the rainfall runs off rapidly, making temporary floods in the streams, while at that time it did not. The ground in the forests was covered with a thick layer of decaying leaves, moss, etc. This sponge-like mass held the water and prevented the earth beneath from drying off rapidly, as it does now. As a consequence the smaller rivers of Ohio were then navigable for long distances where now it would be impossible to get even a canoe along without grounding. Consequently, the destruction of forests, while not altering the rainfall, makes the ground dryer, and causes the water from rains to run off quickly.

The larger part of the water that falls as rain comes from the ocean. There is three times as much sea surface as land surface on the globe. The evaporation from the ocean, especially in tropical regions, is enormous. Here in the northern hemisphere in the temperate zone, the great body of air has a general movement to the northeast, and brings the moisture from the ocean with it to fall as rain. The rainfall derived from evaporation from the soil is much less than that derived from the sea.

Negro Executions.

Are there not more colored people put to death since emancipation than before?—L. S. L., Townville, Pa.

Undoubtedly there are more executions of negroes now than in slavery days. One reason is, there are more than three times as many negroes in the United States than there were in 1860, just before the beginning of the civil war. Another reason is, that the great mass of the negroes being slaves, they had less temptation to crime and less opportunity for committing it, than is the case now that they are free. But, though these things are true, there is no doubt the negroes, as a race, average higher in civilization, morality, obedience to law, and other civic virtues, than was the case in the old slave days.

A Representative Vacancy.

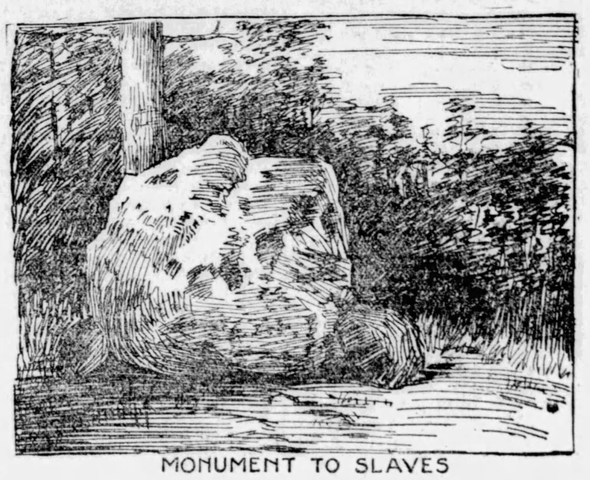
Two men ran for congress in our district—a Democrat and a Republican. The Democrat was declared elected. The Republicans claim they were defrauded in the count. The Republican has died since the contest. Now if the house declares the Republican the one elected and unseats the Democrat, will they appoint a man in his place, will we have another election or will we be without a congressman until the next election?—J. M. R., Highlands, N. C.

If the house of representatives at Washington decides that the Republican candidate was elected, then the office will be vacant, as he is dead. The constitution of the United States, article 1, section 2, clause 4, says:

"When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill the vacancy."

That is, your governor will order a special election in the counties of the district to choose a new representative for the remainder of the term.

MONUMENT TO SLAVES.



MONUMENT TO SLAVES

Providence, R. I., June 12.—There was dedicated at Barrington today a monument to the memory of the slaves of Barrington and their descendants. This is the first time on record that anything has been done to honor these faithful servants.

The monument stands in the Princess Hill cemetery, Barrington, near the family monument of the Bicknells. It is a white quartz boulder, five feet high, four feet wide and two and one-half feet thick. On the four corners ironstones are placed for support. A bronze tablet, 14x18 inches, is riveted into the stone with bronze rivets. The tablet contains this inscription:

In Memory of
Negro Slaves and Their Descendants,
Who Faithfully Served
Barrington Families.
Erected 1903.

The boulder was found on Beacon Hill, this city, near the corner of Hope and Pleasant streets.

The dedication exercises took place at Princess Hill cemetery, Rev. Martin L. Williston of the Congregational church, Barrington, presiding over the ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Mr. Chapin and Rev. Mr. Caughlin. Ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer delivered an address, as well as Thomas W. Bicknell, a resident of Barrington and author of a history of the town. A poem was read by Hezekiah Butterworth of Boston. The school children of Barrington rendered appropriate musical selections and also decorated the graves of the slaves buried in the cemetery.

Rhode Island was the last of the New England states to abolish slavery, though the institution never flourished here as it did in some other sections of the country. Newport and Bristol were once the principal slave markets of this part of the country and supplied a large number of slaves to Rhode Island and other parts of the country. A considerable portion of all the slaves brought into the country were either brought to Rhode Island ports or in Rhode Island ships to other ports. The slaves held in Rhode Island were largely of the servant class and bore the names of their owners. A very sincere affection often existed between the masters and mistresses and their slaves. Sales of slaves were rare in Rhode Island and were usually made on the division of estates. Some very interesting bills of sales of slaves are now in the possession of old Barrington families. In the Princess Hill cemetery there are graves of about 50 slaves, others being buried on the farms of their masters.

Many of the slaves served in the American army during the Revolution. Some were in the service as much as seven years and served faithfully. In 1784 the act was passed which forever abolished slavery in Rhode Island.

A brief record of some of the slaves held by Barrington families is given by T. W. Bicknell in his "History of Barrington." Many descendants of these slaves are today living in the state and still bear the family names of famous Rhode Island families.

What It Costs to Run a Train.

"Few people really appreciate the accommodation train," said a local railroad official the other day. "The suburbanite uses them daily in going to and from his business, but nine times out of ten he thinks he is being swindled. The majority of the public, in fact, think that the suburban railroad trains are veritable gold mines to the company. But they are not."

The reporter talked the matter over with other officials, and found that the general opinion had been as stated.

Railroad men as a rule think more of long hauls than of short haul traffic. The expense of operating the commutation trains is almost identical with that of the express trains, but the returns are far different. In fact there is a difference of about 100 per cent, in the earnings of the two. The original cost is the same, and the wear and tear on locomotives and coaches is greater, if anything, on the accommodation than on the trunk line trains.

The new style locomotive costs between $16,000 and $17,000. On the P. R. R. lines the day coaches, complete, cost about $8,000. Other roads pay about the same. The P. & L. E., however, has bought a lot of coaches which will cost $11,000 a piece. To this large investment per train must be added the interest on the money thus tied up, which reaches a most imposing figure.

Each accomodation train has a crew consisting of an engineer, fireman, baggageman, conductor and two brakemen. These men are all paid by the day, the day consisting of a 100-mile run.

The engineer gets 3.7 cents per mile. If he runs less than 100 miles he gets full pay for the century; but if he runs over 100 miles, he is paid for each mile 3.7 cents additional. The rest of the crew have a regular scale of wages, running from $3.50 down to $2 a day.

The railroads have been estimating a good while on the expense and earning power of their accommodation and express trains, and have their estimates down to a pretty fine margin. They allow 24 cents a mile for the cost and wear and tear of running the locomotive. For the balance of the train, including wages, supplies, repairs and cleaning, 51 cents a mile. Thus it is estimated that in running a century, or 100 miles, the company is put to an expense of $75. The earning power of the accommodation is $2 a mile, minus the 75 cents expenses, leaving a gain of about $1.25 a mile. The net earning of the express train are put at $2.50 per mile.

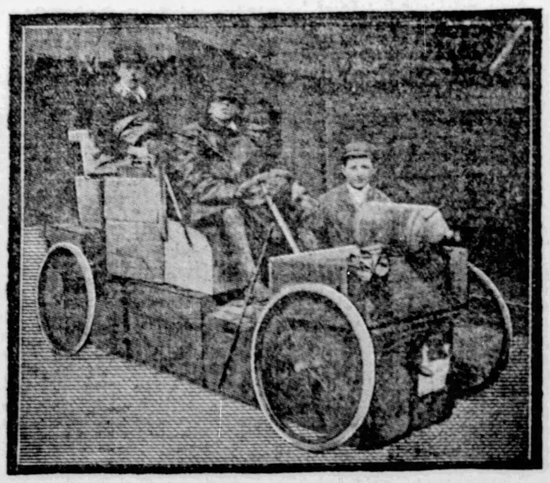
Once every 12 months the cars are put in the shop and thoroughly repaired and overhauled. In many instances it is necessary to repaint and varnish the whole interior, and to upholster the seats. The car seats which the commuter lounges in as a matter of course, are upholstered with the very highest grade of plush, so that the item of repairing their wear and tear by thoughtless passengers is considerable. Each seat, as it stands, costs the company about $27.

There is not nearly so much money in running accommodations now as formerly according to Pittsburg railroad men. The competition has greatly affected the rates, the tendency being steadily downward. The trolley car has also done much to shave profits for the steam railroad. While they are as yet not nearly so rapid in rapid transit as the steam trains, they are so much cheaper that thousands of commuters who have been riding on the trains for years have taken to riding in the trolley cars. The P. R. R. lines west of Pittsburg have especially suffered in this respect, the trolley trade between Wilkinsburg and the city being a great loss to the railroad, which a few years ago furnished the only practical means of reaching the city.

The Panhandle and Fort Wayne roads have both felt the encroachments of the trolley, but not quite so severely, but with the extension of trolley roads their loss will increase.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad is about the only road about here that so far has not been injured by the electric traffic. Officials of this road state that the suburban business is steadily growing.—Pittsburg Leader.

HAVING FUN IN A BOXOMOBILE



E. A. Stretton, of Cheltenham, England, recently caught his son and three playmates indulging in the very exciting and expensive sport of motoring in the back yard. Here is a photograph which he took of a car they had constructed. They call it a boxomobile. The ingeniousness of the details is quite a remarkable example of a boy's clever and quick observation. Notice the starting crank in front and the speed lever at the side. The only departure from a "model" touring car is the very high tonneau.

Petrol boxes, from which the body is constructed, are especially appropriate, because in England nearly all automobiles are propelled with petrol

The Sunday School.

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 28 Is a Review Lesson.

For six months the Sunday schools of the world—some twenty-five millions of people—have been studying the history of the early Christian church, as Luke narrates it in the Book of Acts. The spread of the organization over the then known world has been considered, as well as the leading characters in that colossal work of evangelization. That was the greatest missionary period of the Christian church; perhaps the present is next to it. The world has expanded since the apostles' day, and now their gospel is being carried into lands the very existence of which was undreamed of at that time. The lessons of the past six months—for, since this course of study now ends, the review should include the entire six months that have been spent on the Acts—have been replete with incident and adventure and heroism.

One Man's Part and Power.

These lessons have all centered about one man, the Apostle Paul, and a summary of his character makes the best review. He apparently was not much to look at, a little inconspicuous Jew, evidently with defective eyesight. Yet he was a man with the world-vision, and he has become one of history's eminent figures. Perhaps if he had remained a conventional Pharisee, he would never have been heard from. But he linked his life to a great and unpopular cause—which some one gives as the recipe of highest success—and in its service wrought out for himself a marked personality. Paul was not a mere bundle of doctrines, an out-of-the-world preacher of religion. He was a man through and through, with an identity as a man that was most pronounced. In a proper sense he may be called an egotist. He is an illustration of the truth that religion does not make its disciples colorless, characterless creatures, but, instead, it re-enforces their personality.

It was this Paul who became the leader of the world-conquering church. He was the first and greatest foreign missionary. He bore the brunt of the extension campaign. His influence was stamped indelibly upon the new churches, and it has continued to this day.

Perils, Adventures and Suffering.

The character of this unique man, and the nature of his labors, with what they entailed, may be seen from this fragment of his own statement of his experiences—"Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a day and a night have I been in the deep; in journeyings often, in perils of rivers, in perils of robbers, in perils from my own countrymen, in perils from the Gentiles, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in labor and travail, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness. Besides those things that are without, there is that which presseth upon me daily, anxiety for all other churches."

How is that for strenuousness? This brief and incomplete summary of Paul's hardships indicates, for one thing, that he never spared himself. He literally poured out his soul unto death. No price was ever too great for him to pay for the preaching of what he called "the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ."

An Unresting Spirit.

Paul was not a commonplace man, and he could not be satisfied with a commonplace work. The great boon that had come to him demanded great return from him. His eager spirit was ever devising larger labors to offer to his Lord. He was the missionary apostle pre-eminent. He was possessed by the cross' consuming ambition. Nothing less than the whole known world would suffice as a field for his interest, his prayers and his activity. He preached in all the great cities of his time, from Damascus to Rome, and in not a few of them he suffered persecution. He made at least three great missionary journeys finally extending his labors to Spain. In addition, he twice journeyed to Rome, and wherever he went, in whatever capacity, he was a missionary of the gospel of Jesus.

A Triumphant Hero.

For, after all, victory is within. Some spirits cannot be defeated. Their end is triumph and glory, in spite of all. Paul died beneath an executioner's sword, a condemned criminal, but nevertheless has was more than a conqueror. He had lived overcomingly and so he died. His last words were words of exultation and triumph. Earth's laurel he missed, the heaven's better crown he won. And every day of every year since that gray head fell from its body on the Ostian Way, Paul has been the instrument through which his Master has won new victories.

"Thus," said Dr. Pelonbet, "passed away one of the greatest of men, a man of affairs, an orator, a statesman, a diplomat, a great traveler, the pioneer missionary, the 'greatest of theologians, a masterly writer, a profound philosopher, founder of churches, leader of men, faithful pastor, loving friend, humble follower of Jesus Christ. And though he died a prisoner, he passed away as all Christians may pass away, with a song in his heart, words of cheer upon his lips, and the reflected light of heaven in his eyes."

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys., Wash'n. D. C. Est. 1869 Examination free. Best hand book.

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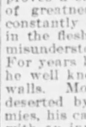

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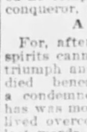

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MY FARM.

I'd like to be a farmer—
That's what I'd like to be.
An hundred thousand acres
Seem quite enough for me

One-half thereof, consisting
Of downy lawns and trees
Magnificent whereunder
To hammock in the breeze.

Should hold a stately mansion,
Four stories from the ground,
With fifty airy chambers
(Verandas all around).

Of course, a natatorium,
A billiard-room, indeed
A stage, a bowling alley,
A library I'd need.

I'd have a herd of horses,
And jolly pigs galore,
Of guests, I'd bid a legion,
But not a single bore.

For pates and for vintage
My house should far be famed.
(To ask a few poor poets
I would not be ashamed).

Compulsory amusement
Should never there obtain.
My visitor to leave it
Should free be, or remain.

The other half in acres
Should noble harvest bring;
O, cabbage, wheat, and cotton,
And all that sort of thing.

I'd have an overseer
To make these products grow,
And take 'em all to market,
And sell 'em, don't you know.

But still, I would be master,
Ay, master all the way,
And prove it oft by giving
All hands a holiday.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

KING COTTON.

A bulletin of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that cotton still holds its place at the head of our great exports, and that the total exportation for the present fiscal year will surpass the figures of any preceding twelvemonth in our history. The value of raw cotton exported in the 11 months ending with May is, according to the preliminary figures of the bureau, $38,747,095, which is five million dollars in excess of the highest 11 months' figures heretofore recorded. The highest previous record was that for the 11 months ending with May, 1901, when the total stood at $303,497,617.

Should the figures for the present month equal those of June in the immediately preceding years, the total for the fiscal year would be 317 million dollars, or 4 millions in excess of the banner year, 1901. The quantity exported this year is not as great as that of the years 1898 and 1899, but owing to the higher prices received the value is very much greater than that of those years, and, as already indicated, larger than that of the corresponding months of any preceding year.

The total quantity exported in the 11 months ending with May, according to the preliminary statement, is 3,481,353,287 pounds, against 3,208,621,478 pounds in the corresponding months of 1901, when the value was five million dollars less than at the present time. The total quantity at the present time is 240 million pounds less than that of the corresponding 11 months of 1898, but the value is 86 million dollars in excess of the value for the corresponding period of that year.

The average price per pound of the cotton exported, determined by dividing the number of pounds into the value stated by the bureau of statistics records, is for the 11 months ending with May 1903, 8.87 cents, and for the 11 months ending with May 1898, 5.97 cents. Comparing the total value of cotton exported with those of preceding years, it may be said that 1903 seems likely to show the largest total value in raw cotton exports of any year in the history of our commerce.

Meantime the value of cotton exported in manufactured form has also increased, and will make its highest record for the present fiscal year. The total value of cotton manufactures exported in the 10 months, ending with April, is $27,932,559, indicating that the total for the full fiscal year will probably be about 34 millions, against 33 millions in 1902, 24 millions in 1900, 10 millions in 1890, 10 millions in 1880, and 4 millions in 1870.

At the same time the cotton manufacturers of the United States have increased and are still increasing their consumption of cotton both from our own fields and from abroad. The total number of bales taken by the mills of the United States last year, for the first time passed four million line. Meanwhile the importations of foreign cotton chiefly Egyptian, are growing with remarkable rapidity, the importations in the present year being likely to reach 30 million pounds, to which may be added 20 million pounds of "flocks," or cotton waste, with a total valuation of about 12 million dollars; against 43 million pounds of raw cotton and 78 thousand pounds of waste, imported in 1893, valued at less than 5 million dollars.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

The Natinual Business League is an organization made up of representative men of the commercial and industrial enterprises of every state in the Union, with national headquarters in Chicago. It has begun an energetic campaign for the reform of the American consular service. To this end, it suports the Lodge bill, introduced last year by the Massachusetts senator, which was reported favorably to the Senate by the committee on foreign relations. This measure will again be introduced in both houses of Congress early in the coming session.

This bill contemplates a complete reorganization of the consular service, abolishing fees and substituting fixed salaries; provides for improved classification and the adoption of the merit system in selecting consuls for foreign countries, thus removing these officials entirely beyond political influences and insuring the appointment of competent commercial representatives to extend our markets abroad.

Under its provisions, an appointee must have a general knowledge of the trade conditions, resources and requirements of this country, as well as the country to which he is accredited; also must speak fluently either the French, German or Spanish language, as well as English, and in every other way be qualified to serve and promote the manufacturing and commercial interests of the United States.

By the provisions of this bill, consuls shall be eligible for promotion, but can retain their positions only so long as their efficiency and conduct are of the highest grade. These are the salient points of the bill which the league will make a strong effort to have enacted during the coming Congress.

We have of course many excellent consuls now in the service, but we have, more's the pity, a number who were appointed on purely political grounds, without reference to their knowledge of our foreign commerce and its needs, and possessing none of the qualifications needed. Now that our export trade is increasing so rapidly, we need consuls of education and intelligence, with a full knowledge of trade methods, and the ability of first-class travelling salesmen of the highest grade. Our consuls should be, like those of Great Britain, first-class "drummers" for anything the United States may have to sell abroad.

The Lodge bill provides, in a word, that the consular service shall be in the hands of men who can promote our foreign trade. It is the real purpose of that service to promote our business interests in foreign countries. Senators and representatives will be loth to give up this patronage, but the promotion and extension of our export trade is vastly more important than the payment of political debts by shunting the creditor into a position where he can live off the emoluments without, in many cases, giving a due return in service. The efforts of the league should meet the hearty indorsement of every citizen, unless it be the fellows who are waiting a chance at the pie-counter.

CUBA IS PROSPERING.

Despite the fears of many of the leading Cubans themselves, the island is experiencing a decided boom in the development of her resources. This year's sugar crop will be one of the largest in her history, and that of next year will undoubtedly break the record. The sugar planters are meeting their expenses and more, notwithstanding that they have put in a great deal of new machinery. There have been heavy investments of American capital in fruit culture, and every Cuban who is willing to work can get employment, at good living wages.

The failure so far of the American Congress to provide for reciprocity with Cuba has worked to the detriment of our export trade. In 1902, the value of our exports to that island were nearly three million dollars less than in 1901, while the exports from European countries increased. Cuba's total imports from all countries in 1902 were sixty and a half million dollars, of which the United States furnished 25 millions. That is, we furnished less than half her imports, when we should have sent fully 75 per cent of them. The trade and good will of the new and prospering republic needs more fostering than Congress has yet seen fit to give it. Had we given reciprocity, we would now be enjoying double the trade we now have with Cuba. It is to be hoped the coming session of Congress will act on this necessary measure.

A BANKRUPT TRUST.

The American Shipbuilding company, known in current parlance as the shipbuilding trust, finds itself unable to pay the interest on its bonds this year, and of course no dividends to its stockholders. Several gentlemen interested in the trust explaining why the organization finds itself in such a bad financial condition. These explanations, however, do not agree; neither do they really explain. In fact, they are merely endeavors to put the blame on somebody else than the individual making the explanation.

According to Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel company, who is a large bondholder in the shipbuilding trust, the trouble is an entire disagreement among those interested with the management. The public is anxious to obtain the details of this disagreement. They will be of great interest to investors. The economies which were to be realized as the result of consolidation, the advantages which were to come from having the enterprise managed by men of keen and trustworthy business judgment, are not in evidence. "There is something rotten in the state of Denmark." Perhaps a searching investigation into the methods of floating the stock and of managing the business will reveal what it is.

TOO MANY DOCTORS.

According to statistics, American medical colleges are annually turning out a surplus of 2,000 physicians—that is 2,000 more than the increase in population and consequent increase in sickness warrant. At this rate, it will not be many years until the doctor, like his English cousin, will be driven to suicide or forced to devote his talents to an occupation that is not overcrowded.

In the interest of health, the various state legislatures should adopt a uniform standard of proficiency for graduation and make it rigid enough to curtail the output. We would then be assured not only of fewer but better doctors.

At least one-half of the medical colleges award diplomas to men who are as far as knowledge of medicine is concerned, a disgrace to the profession. These men acquire a smattering of information concerning the human body and its ailments, and are cast adrift to butcher and poison. In time they may learn by practical experience, that which incompetent instructors were unable to impart, but meanwhile they are a constant menace to health.

MAINTAIN PEACE WITH HONOR

The patent fact that the best and only way to avoid war is to be prepared for it at all times, was made the text for the address of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, retired, at the opening of the session of the Naval War College at Newport a few days ago. Wars wrought out the present civilization of the world; and the future problems in human destiny must be solved through the same means. Arbitration is not a possibly remedy in all cases of international dispute; no case which involves national honor, or the alienation of any portion of a country's territory, can be met by any arbitration whatever.

When the Spanish war came, it found us with a small but well-appointed navy, large enough to cope successfully with the naval force of Spain, as the two splendid victories of Manila Bay and Santiago proved. But our then antagonist stood far down in the list of world's naval powers. Though we have been adding to our navy ever since, and quite a number of formidable war vessels are building, we are still about fourth among naval powers. With our vast-extended coast line, the United States is particularly open to attack by sea. Furthermore, our next foreign war—and one is sure to come sooner or later—will be with some one of the great European naval powers. That conflict will be decided on the sea, not on the land.

The old idea of American statesmen was that we should rely upon harbor fortifications and coast defense vessels for protection in such a case. The evolution of naval construction, and of long-range guns, has shown the utter inadequacy of such a policy. We must be able to take the offensive, as we did in the case of Spain, when Dewey struck at her navy and colonial possessions half way around the world. In case of war with an European power, our first line of defense should not and will not be our own coast line, but the coast line of the enemy.

This is the lesson of modern naval warfare. If we do not build a navy strong enough to make the world fear to enter upon war with us, the chances of international trouble ending in conflict will be largely increased. In case of such complication with a superior naval power, we would have to suffer nattional humiliation. No American desires that we shall paly the bully among nations; but the fact remains that the only way to maintain peace with honor is to be so strong upon the sea that no other nation dare attempt to bully us.

AMERICA'S SHOE TRADE.

The beginnings of shoe manufacturing on a large scale by machinery are within the memory of Americans now living. Yankee inventive genius devised special machines for each operation in the making of a shoe, and American shoes rapidly found their way to the front as the best as well as the cheapest. Foreign manufacturers, with inferior machinery of their own devising, could not compete.

Year by year our exports of boots and shoes have increased, and the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, in a bulletin just issued, says that for the fiscal year about to end they seem likely to exceed those of any previous year, both in quantity and value. In 1880, the number of pairs of boots and shotes exported was 378,274; in 1890, the number had only increased to 587,108 pairs; by 1900, the number had grown to 3,016,720 pairs; in 1902, the total was 3,966,766 pairs; and in the fiscal year about to end, the total will pass the four million line.

The total value of boots and shoes exported has grown from a little over a half million dollars in 1893 to over six millions in 1903. In 1893 the total value exported was $590,754; by 1895 it had practically doubled, being in that year $1,010,228; by 1899 it had doubled again, being $2,711,385. Within two years the total again doubled, being in 1901, $5,526,290, and in the fiscal year 1903, which ends with June 30, the total value of boots and shoes exported will be between six and seven million dollars.

The distribution of this vast export of footwear is as follows: Of the six million dollars' worth sent abroad in 1902, two million dollars' worth went to the United Kingdom, practically a million dollars' worth to British Australasia, over a half million dollars' worth to Mexico, a half million dollars' worth to Cuba, and about an equal volume to Canada. The increase in shipments from the United States to the United Kingdom has been very rapid during the decade, the total value in 1892 being but $2,169, and in 1902 $2,013,890. The number of pairs sent to the United Kingdom from the United States was, in 1892, 1,507, and in 1902, 1,035,396; while to British Australasia the number of pairs sent in 1892 was 8,298, and in 1902, 550,469; to Germany, in 1892, 812, and in 1902, 122,689.

The showing made by the bureau of statistics is a striking one, and gives a clear idea of the increase in our exports of manufactured goods, which has been so marked a feature of our foreign trade within the past few years. What is true of boots and shoes is true of a vast number of other American manufactures, though the increase in this one line has been greater, perhaps, than in any other.

THE FIVE AMENDMENTS.

There are five proposed amendments to the constitution of the state of Ohio, which will be submitted to the voters of the state at the November election. They are to be voted upon separately, of ccurse. Any or all of them which may receive a majority of the total vote cast at that election will thereby be adopted, and became part of the organic law of the state. These five proposed amendments are:

1. Granting the veto power to the governor.

2. Removing the double liability of stockholders of Ohio corporations.

3. Giving each county a legislative representation, and abolishing legislative districts.

4. Providing for a classification of cities for municipal legislation.

5. Providing for a clasification of property for taxation purposes.

The difficulty in the amending of the Ohio constitution has been the omission of citizens to vote on proposed amendments. It requires a majority of all the votes cast at the election to carry an amendment—not simply a majority of those who vote on the amendment itself. It follows, then, that if a man neglects to mark his ballot on an amending proposition, his vote counts really against it.

To remedy this, the Longworth bill was passed by the last General Assembly. It permits the state conventions of all parties to take action regarding proposed constitutional amendments, and place them upon their party tickets, affirmatively or negratively, as the convention may decide. A vote for a straight party ticket therefore counts as a vote for or against the amendment.

Under the provisions of this law, the Republican state convention placed the first three of the above propositions for amendment affirmatively on the regular ticket. A cross under the eagle is therefore a vote for each of the three. The remaining two will be in the last column of the Australian ballot, and voters will then mark for or against, as they may decide. The Democratic state convention has not yet been held, and hence what action it may take can not be told.

The first three amendments should be adopted. There is no good reason against them. The veto power was withheld from the governor by the original constitutional convention, because of a quarrel, now over a century in the past, between the territorial council and Gen. Arthur St. Clair, then governor of the Northwest Territory. Because of the lack of the veto, the governor has been for a century held responsible by the people for legislation over which he had no control whatever. It is time it were changed. The clause imposing double liability is a relic of the days when Ohio was merely an agricultural state, and corporations were dreaded. The provision works harm, and Ohio should be put in line with her sister states in promoting home corporations. The granting of representation to each county is also needed, to wipe out another relic in the constitution coming down from the days when some Ohio counties had only a very small population.

As to the two remaining propositions for amendments, they are certainly wise, and should be adopted. The first of these empowers the legislature to classify cities according to population into three classes. At each census, a city which has reached the population provided for the next class, at once passes automatically into that class. The purpose of the amendment is to relieve the smaller cities from the expense of the more elaborate official machinery needed by the larger ones. The only objection yet advanced is that it would to some extent upset the new municipal code. But the fact is that the constitutional provisions compelled the legislature to make a code applicable to al cities. Had classification been permitted by the constittuion, the evil noted above would not have existed. Hence it seems wise to give the legislature authority to classify in such a way as to avoid "ripper" legislation, and that is the exact object of this amendment.

One of the most difficult things, under the constitution as it now stands, it is reach many things which should be taxed, and make them stand their fair share of the burden. The taxation amendment is intended to remedy this. It provides that the legislature may classify the objects of taxation, and fix the rate of taxation for each class. The present provision enumerates various kinds of property, and provides for uniformity of taxation. Its adoption will render it easy for the legislature to wipe out entirely the direct tax on lands and personal property for state purposes, and raise ample revenue without it. The change is an important one, and needs the careful consideration of voters.

MORE POSTAL FRAUDS.

Postmaster eGneral Payne is carrying out with fidelity the instructions of the President to make the investigation of postal irregularities most reaching. There will be no whitewashing, no screening of any guilty man. Mr. J. T. Metcalf, for twenty years the head of the money-order department, has been summarily removed. The charge against him is that of awarding contracts for government printing to a firm employing his son, and whose bid exceeded that of a responsible competitor by $45,000. This has no apparent connection with the irregularities charged in other bureaus of the department. It is simply a case of individual "graft."

The exposures so far certainly lead to the conclusion that the standard of official morality is shockingly low in the postoffice department. They also indicate that rotation in office might be a good thing. The men so far under fire have all been in postal positions for years. One would think that long retention in a government position should be an indefeasible evidence of integrity and capacity; but in these cases it seems that long tenure obscured duty to the public, and made officials act as though their positions were to be used entirely for their personal ends, irrespective of law or of their duty to the public.

The President orders that he and the public shall be fully informed of the exact facts. The postoffice department is the one which contains the greatest opportunities for "grafts" and corruption, and there seems to have been many officials who were unable to resist the temptation to line their pockets at the expense of Uncle Sam. So far, the losses to the government are not great, but the conditions uacovered show not only a laxity in administrative methods, a lack of close and watchful supervision of the acts of bureau chiefs, but a very low degree of personal and official honor among those officials nad their immediate subordinates.

THE OPIUM DEAL IS OFF.

The proposed Philipine opium deal has been declared off for the present, which means that the government has taken heed of public opinion and will recede from its position. Governor Taft has been advised by Secretary Root to abandon all efforts in the direction of making a concession.

Any other action would have been indefensible. The sale of the privilege meant that this government was giving official approval to an immoral traffic merely to enrich the Philippine treasury. And it would make no difference how many safeguards to restrict the sale were set up by the administration, the doors would be open for a wholesale abuse. It would be impossible for the government to prove a case of deliberate violation against the concessionaire who would be protected by the perjured evidence of nearly every customer. Opium users are not only imaginative, but thoroughly unreliable; and it is well known that they will go to the extreme of falsity in order to procure the drug.

There was no chance to misinterpret public sentiment on the question. The press was almost unanimous in its criticism, the clergy voiced their protests and Christian people from every state in the Union took occasion to fight the measure, which was not only opposed to good morals but contrary to sound politics. It is to be hoped that the project is dead beyond resurrection.

NO WHITEWASH ALLOWED.

Enemies of the administration who hoped to see the whitewash brush applied to the postoffice scandals are doomed to disappointment. There is to be no backward turning. The alleged irregularities are to be thoroughly investigated, and the rascals brought to the surface. The President has assumed personal supervision of the work and will not rest until the corruption has been eradicated and the official atmosphere purified.

It is a serious thing to probe into so rotten a mess at any time, but the government does not purpose letting it work any deeper into national life. The sooner the pollution is removed, the better for the department. The fact that it is proving a bigger task than was contemplated shows that the discoveries were timely, and that had the expose not come as it did, the disease might have spread to many other branches of the service.

Public opinion endorses the President for his activity in uncovering the postoffice scandal, and will endorse him to the end. Republicans may well congratulate themselves that this betrayal of public service and party trust was discovered by the administration. If there is necessity for official house-cleaning, the Republican party can be depended upon to do the work well.

The young man in love no longer says his sweetheart is "worth her weight in gold." Now he says "her weight in polonium." That metal is worth $3,000,000 per pound.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

The President Takes Charge.

It scarcely needed the announcement of last Friday to inform the public that President Rosevelt has assumed personal direction of the postoffice department investigation. For some days past it has been felt that a much stronger hand than that of the postmaster general had determined to have the scandal fully uncovered. It is characteristic of the President that he should not leave this matter in the hands of his subordinates. It too vitally concerns the public and the present administration to have the inqury conducted in a manner that would easily admit of the possibility of glossing over any irregularity simply because some one in high official position, now or heretofore, might be placed in an unfavorable light. We may rest content now that the probing will be thorough; that it will be pressed as rapidly as thoroughness will permit, and that punishment will follow in every case where anything improper is discovered. Mr. Roosevelt will clean the postoffice department, and he will unquestionably take measures to keep it clean.

The Anthracite Mining Troubles.

The first meeting of the new board of conciliation in the anthracite field will be held today, and it is now announced that there is no likelihood that the operators "will prevent President Mitchell from appearing as the representative of the mine workers." Prevent him? How could they? If there was an intention to try it, the operators did well to abandon it. President Mitchell has the same right to appear before the board of conciliation that he had to appear before the investigating commission. His duty is to look after the interests of the men in his organization and any effort on the part of the operators to bar him would be unwarranted.

For the North Pole.

The scientific world will watch with interest for news of Captain Ammundsen's polar expedition, which has just sailed from Christiania. It is to go to King William's Land and then proceed for Behring strait—a route never before attempted. Ammundsen is a Norwegian and was the first officer of the Belgica in Gerlach's Antartic expedition of 1897-99. His vessel is one of the strongest and best vessels of the Arctic fleet.

The Jett-White Trial.

The jury in the Jett and White case at Jackson was discharged from service at 10 o'clock Friday morning, having failed to agree on a verdict. In the case of Jett, one juror, Burns Fitzpatrick, held out for acquittal, eleven of the jury favoring the death penalty. In White's case, seven jurors were for acquittal and five for conviction. After discharging the jury Judge Redwine transferred the cases to Cynthiana for trial and ordered the prisoners taken to the Lexington jail for safe keeping. Jett and White, in charge of the soldiers, were taken to Lexington.

There is nothing surprising in the failure of the jury to come to an agreement. Nothing more than this was expected in view of the threats, intimidations, arson and even attempted murders which marked the progress of the case. Nor would it be fair to take the jurors to task for not coming to a definite decision. Had they rendered a verdict of not guilty, they would have been accused of cowardice by those who have followed the evidence; and had they declared the defendants guilty, they might have thereby signed their own death warrants. It is not the jurors, but long existing lawlessness that is responsible for the present mistrial.

The final outcome of this trial, however, is not now the most important thing. The question is, What is the state going to do to purge itself of the disgrace that Breathitt county has heaped upon it? The movement started in Lexington to abolish this county is one suggested remedy, and the incidents of the Jett-White trial seem to warrant such a drastic measure.

Think of part of the evidence at a murder trial being twenty widows whose husbands were killed in this one county through feuds; think of a witness for the state being shot from ambuah while under military guard; think of the statement of Colonel Williams, "when the feudists desire to burn or kill at Jackson all the troops in the state cannot prevent it," and we get some idea of the stern duty that lies before the state of Kentucky.

The Friars' Mistake.

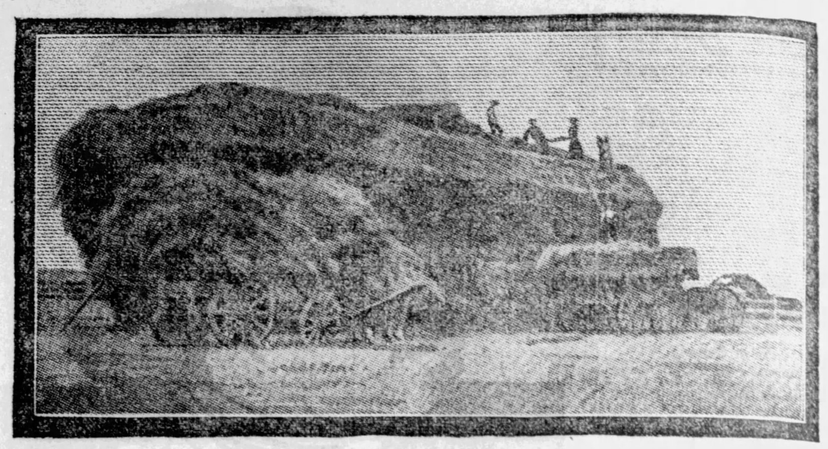
Advices from Rome state that the Vatican has received a strong report the friars in the Philippines against the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Guidi, saying that he is entirely in the hands of Governor Taft, whom they call an agent of the Free Masons and charge with an intention to banish, not only Roman Catholicism, but Christianity, from the archipelago. They asked that Monsignor Guidi be made to change his policy and that influence be exerted to recall Governor Taft. The fact that the Pope's delegate sympathizes with Governor Taft is cumulative proof of the impossibility of allowing the friars to resume their old place in the island. Their opinion of Govenor Taft only emphasizes their own ignorance and unfitness for trusts of any kind. The Pope, in bidding farewell to the two bishops, Rooker and Dougherty, who are about to sail for the Philippines, recommended that they should exercise a conciliatory policy toward their Filipino flocks. They cannot follow this counsel by encouraging the reactionary and selfish designs of the friars.

King Peter's Dilemma.

Both the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria, in recognizing Peter Karageorgevitch's accession to the crown of Servia, have made it clear to the new monarch that he will incur their displeasure unless he forthwith proceeds to punish severely the murderers of his predecessor. But there is every reason to believe that King Peter is tarred with the same brush as the assassins he is directed to bring to the scaffold. At any rate he accepted his crown from their hands, and can retain it only with their good will. These facts would prove embarrassing if he should endeavor to meet the wishes of Russia and Austria. Moreover, there is a practical difficulty in the way. If King Peter undertakes to punish the assassins he will have to do it with his own hands. He will find no one in Servia to help him. Every department of the government is in the hands of the regicides. The army is back of them. The people and their parliament hail them as national heroes. The church sings Te Deums in honor of them and their achievement. If King Peter should undertake to punish them he would probably be killed just as his predecessor was. The best he could expect would be to be kicked out of his new kingdom without ceremony.

The Democrats dare not take up the postoffice scandals as a campaign issue, because some of the worst offenders are and always have been Democrats, whose places were secure because they are on the clasified civil service.

THE LARGEST HAYSTACK IN THE WORLD

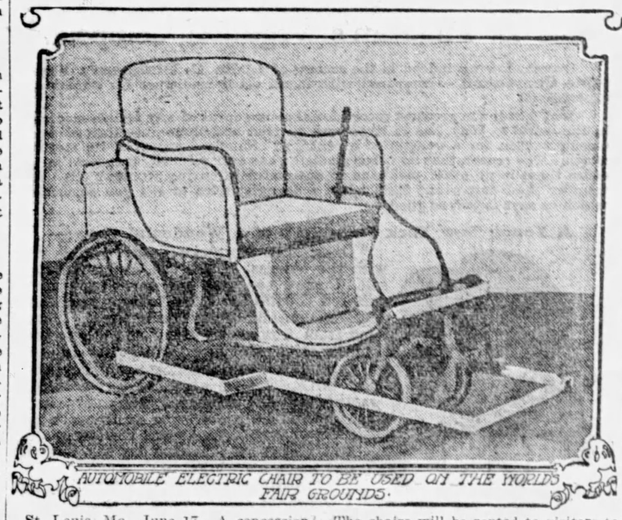


In Australia the haystacks are of enormous size. As in England, immense quantities of hay are stored out of doors and, like their English models, the great stacks are built with picturesque peaked roof lines and smooth well raked sides. It is a common sight in Australia, however, to see a haystack several times the size of the barn which houses the rest of the crops of the farm.

These enormous haystacks frequently contain some thousands of tons of hay. The accompanying illustration shows the largest of these in process of construction. It was the largest haystack in the world and was situated in the district of Victoria. The length of this mammoth stack, when complete, was 298 feet, while its width was 97 feet. In other words, practically a New York city block and a half in length. The height of the stack when finished was nearly 100 feet.

Several weeks were required, with the aid of a score of wagons, to construct the great haystack. It was afterward cut up into chaff to supply a part of the order for the horses in the South African war.

CHAIR AUTOS FOR VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION



AUTOMOBILE ELECTRIC CHAIR TO BE USED ON THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 17.—A concession to operate two thousand automobile chairs at the World's Fair is about to be granted to the Electric Chair company, of St. Louis. The sweeping change from the old roller chair pushed by hand at the Columbian Exposition to the chair pushed by electricity is to be made after many practical tests before the management of the fair.

A sample of the new chair has been on exhibition at the press building on the grounds for some itme.

The chairs will be rented to visitors to the exposition for 50 cents an hour. Each chair will carry two passengers, one of whom may operate the machine, or, if desired, an operator will be furnished by the concessionaire.

The operator will serve as a guide to all the points of interest. He can be posted on a detachable seat at the rear of the chair. In this event the controller and the steering bar are removed from the front and attached to sockets at the rear. Two visitors occupy the front seat.

LARGEST GORILLA EVER SHOT

The largest gorilla ever met with was recently slain in the wilds of Africa, that "Heart of Darkness," so eloquently described by Joseph Conrad, and the stuffed body is now on exhibition in a European perambulating circus. This gigantic and powerful animal, taken only after a desperate struggle, measured more than seven feet in height and weighed more than 700 pounds. He was what is called by the hunters of large game in Africa an "old man gorilla," and one of the most ferocious beasts encountered in the jungles.

The illustration shows him a few hours after death, supported by three natives, who took part in the monster's death.

CROCODILES HIS PARTICULAR PETS

When man yearns for the affectionate companionship of animals of a lower order there is no telling in what direction his taste may lie. Here is a gentleman who affects crocodiles and who confesses that he has a perfect passion for such extraordinary pets. He is now engaged in exhibiting daily a collection of crocodiles for the entertainment of large audiences in Germany.

A dozen or more of the reptiles he has succeeded in taming and handling without danger to himself. They appear to be fond of their master and respond readily to the names he has bestowed upon them. The picture shows the "reptile king" in the act of caressing one of his strange pets.

Current Events.

Ex-Congressman E. H. Driggs, of New York, will be prosecuted by postmaster general for accepting $2,500 yearly from Brandt Automatic Cash Register company during four years' membership in house; bribery to be charged.

Charleston, S. C., with $1.00 negro and 24,000 white population, ruled absolutely by whites, though blacks are treated liberally; latter employed as policemen, but declared too lazy to be entrusted with city government.

Six persons fatally hurt and 50 others seriously by collapsing bridge at Eau Claire, Wis.; 10 persons precipitated twenty feet upon river bank during carnival festivities.

John Layton, 6 years old, East St. Louis, Ill., boy, reported killed after confined in circus cage with monkeys and other animals, to train him for circus; Sylvester Baker, negro circus attache, arrested.

Housekeepers and Housewives' union of South Chicago organized to limit the day's work to ten hours and compel bands to build fires and get their own meals when late.

New gifts to University of Chicago aggregating $621,155, announced at convocation; $242,481 given by John D. Rockefeller; first law students graduated and degree of LL. D. conferred on Nicholas Murray Butler.

Threatened anthracite miners' strike abandoned on agreement by operators to recognize three district presidents as conciliation board members; Hammond, Ind., delegates seated by International Firemen's union convention.

James T. Metcalf, superintendent of postoffice money order department, removed for securing printing contract for firm employing his son; A. W. Machen, former free delivery superintendent, accused of forging $369 check to obtain salary of employe whose appointment he secured.

Civil service law evasions like those in postoffice discovered in pension bureau; Miss Terry, niece of ex-Commissioner Evans, appointed postoffice clerk, placed under civil service and transferred to pension department.

Atlanta, Ga., a center of philanthropic efforts for negro education, although blacks are only one-third of population; Prof. W. E. Du Bois, mulatto university professor there, a proof of his race's susceptibility to culture; he declares colleges are negroes' greatest need.

James W. Wilson, Joliet convict, who disappeared on Wednesday of last week, found hiding in cooper shop kiln in stone two and one-half feet square, had been without food seven days.

Currency reform laws declared by Controller W. B. Ridgely, in address to Georgia bankers to afford no remedy for panics; speculation and overtrading cannot be prevented in that way.

Three million dollars will be invested in University of Chicago secondary schools, according to announcement at latter's commencement exercises; Morgan Park and South Side academies and Chicago Manual Training school to be benefited.

The administration has taken a stand on proposition that Colombia can not be allowed to block world's progress and that it is time to stop dawdling over Panama canal treaty.

Vice President Bowles, of the Indiana United Mine Workers, revoked charters of three Indiana locals for striking because of miner who violated agreement.

Chauncey Dewey, W. J. McBride and Al. Wilson are committed to jail at St. Francis, Kan., without bail, on charge of murder in the first degree for the killing of the Berry family.

President appoints Henry F. Greene, of Duluth, as civil service commissioner to succeed James R. Garfield.

Gas company at Sioux City, Ia., grants practical municipal ownership of the plant in order to secure extension of franchise.

Lieutenant Governor North, of Indiana, thief, who enters his room at Indianapolis hotel and secures valuables, arrested.

Patrick H. Flynn, organizer of labor bureau system at New York, admits on witness stand that he paid $50,000 for mail and said it was often done in such enterprises.

Mrs. Emma Whimple, of New York, sentenced to life imprisonment for poisoning her husband, is liberated after twenty-seven years of prison life.

Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, addressing University of Michigan students, discusses the trust question and says there is no possibility of the formation of a trust for the control of intellect.

President Roosevelt, replying to criticisms of his interference in the anthracite coal strike, says the best interests of all in the peace now prevailing in the region.

Treasury Department will continue to tax German sugar after the Brussels agreement goes into effect, claiming that in effect a bounty is still paid producers.

Friends of Charles M. Schwab, who controls both shipbuilding trust and Bethlehem Steel company, say that a separation is unlikely if large stockholders of the trust have anything to say in the matter.

Action of steel corporation in maintaining prices of rails at $28 a ton is ruling factor in Wall street trading. Weaker contingent buys liberally.

Directors of American Shipbuilding Co. declare quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock and report satisfactory during year as satisfactory.

Trade conditions are considered generally favorable, although unseasonable weather retards distribution of merchandise in some sections.

On the advice of Attorney General Knox, unanimously agreed to by the President and cabinet, the Navy department will proceed with preparations to launch the cruiser Galveston.

Customs collectors ordered to supply agricultural department with samples of imported goods suspected of being impure or falsely labeled; chemical analysis will be made and adulterations decluded.

Postoffice officials believe they have documents to prove that August W. Machen, former superintendent of the free delivery service, has sold positions in the service.

Count Cassini, Russian ambassador, reiterates the claim that Russia has published the Kischeneff rioters and taken precautions against further massacres of Jews.

McKinley Monument association will raise $150,000 in addition to the sum already in hand, for the sole purpose of keeping the memorial in repair.

Chicago teamster, with three companions, washes out $208,000 in gold from Klondike placer claim, breaking the record for a day's "clean-up."

Ring for selling New York postoffice appointments discovered, with A. W. Machen, former free delivery superintendent, as head and participated in profits; offenses committed four years ago, so prosecution impossible.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade

Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 85c.

THE BLADE.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

¼ doz. Teaspoons.... ... . 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy if he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

JEWS BEATEN IN LODZ.

Berlin, June 17.—The Tageblatt today in mail advices from Lodz, Russian Poland, gives an account of the disturbances there on Monday last. About 5,000 young workingmen, Jews, paraded the streets in an orderly manner, but as a socialist demonstration. The police, in view of the number of those engaged, called on the Cossacks for assistance, and then the police and Cossacks charged the workingmen, beating them with the flat of their swords and with their fists, and mercilessly continuing beatings after a number of the men had been arrested and were helpless, and further beating them when the prisoners were taken into the police station, where, according to the mail advices, blood "ran in rivulets." It is reported that ten young men were beaten to death and that of the one hundred who were arrested, all were seriously wounded. Surgeons worked for five hours sewing up wounds after the fury of the police had been spent.

German Elections.

Berlin, June 17.—The leading feature in the Reichstag elections, which was the success of Social Democrats, who have probably increased their representation in the Reichstag by 15 seats and their total votes to upwards of 2,500,000, or 400,000 more than in 1898. All the parties concede the success of the Socialists, which has been at the expense of them all. The Socialists gained one seat in Berlin and 62,000 votes, seats in Dresden, Solingen, Pirna, Plauen, Zittau, Doebln, Altenburg, Darmstadt, Limbach, Schwartzberg, Bielefeld, Beyreuth and Bremen. They lost seats in Sorau and Bernburg. The Socialist gains in Saxony caused Herr Bebel tonight to call Saxony the "Red Kingdom." The most pronounced Socialist success was in Essen, Kruppstown, where the Socialists increased their vote from 4,400 to 22,705. The Centrist party also increased its vote there from 20,103 to 35,864.

Cut Paper Patterns.

This is the first announcement of a new series of cut paper patterns which we are ready to furnish promptly. DO NOT send any orders for patterns advertised by us previous to the issue of June 25, 1903.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Ladies' Dressing Sacque, No. 9010.

Ecru and pink wash silk is used for this dainty negligee, with white lace and pink baby ribbon for trimming. The garment is simply adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is plain across the shoulders, but quite full at the lower edge. Gathers on the shoulders in front provide becoming fulness over the bust. The closing is made in surplice effect. The sacque may be permitted to hang loosely like a kimono or drawn in close at the waist with a narrow belt that crosses in the center and has a stylish dip. The neck is cut out a little in V-shape and completed with a broad, square sailor collar of lace. This is edged by a full ruffle trimmed with three rows of velvet ribbon. The skirt of the sacque is also finished with a ruffle. The sleeves are shaped with inside seams, fitting the upper arm closely and flaring widely to the hem. They are trimmed with deep lace ruffles and row of narrow ribbon.

9010—Ladies' Dressing Sacque with Sailor Collar.
32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust.

Sacques in this style are made of dimity, swiss, lawn, percale and mercerized cotton with collars of embroidery or plain white lawn. To make the sacque in the size will require four yards of material 27 inches wide, with five-eighths yards for trimming. The pattern, No. 9010, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

Girls' Dress, No. 9013.

Dresses of albatross are appropriate for cool days at the mountains and seashore, not too warm, but far more desirable than linen or pique. The fabric comes in all the fashionable colors, and may be elaborately trimmed or simply made. The illustration shows a stylish little frock of rosepink abatross with ecru lace for trimming. The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the center back. Two tucks extend from neck to belt, and the closing is made with small pearl buttons. The front is made to look like a shirt waist with a center box plait and four tucks. Buttons and straps of lace are decoratively applied. A shallow lace collar completes the rock. The one-piece bishop sleeves are shaped with inside seams, fit the upper arm well and flare widely at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on shallow lace cuffs. The full skirt is gathered and attached to the body portion, closing in the back. The joining is concealed by a soft belt of ribbon. The sleeves and skirt are trimmed with bands of lace. Dresses in this style are made of challie, cashmere, velling, or wash fabrics, with lace, ribbon, embroidery or fancy braid for trimming.

9013—Girl's Dress.
3, 8, 10 and 12 years.

To make the dress for a girl of 8 years will require three yards of material 36 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9013, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

DO NOT FAIL to give the number of the pattern and the name, as they appear under the cut, and the number of inches bust measure you wish.

Blouse With Rolling Collar, No. 9017, and Seven-Gored Walking Skirt, No. 8460.

Cream white cheviot is used for this jaunty suit, with bands of blue braid for trimming. This combination of blue and white is highly favored for nautical costumes, although many prefer black or brown with the white. The blouse is made over a glove fitted lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders, has slight fullness at the waist and blouses slightly all around. The closing is made with silk cords over buttons on the edges of the fronts. The fullness at the neck is gathered and forms a decided blouse over the belt. A rolling collar of serge, trimmed with braid, completes the neck, and a cravat of navy blue silk is an attractive addition. The one-piece bishop sleeves have slight fullness on the shoulders and fit the upper arm closely. They are very large at the lower edge and adjusted on wide wristbands.

9017—Ladies' Blouse with Rolling Collar.
8460—Ladies' Seven Gored Walking Skirt
Blouse, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.

Seven gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips, without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed and present a perfectly plain appearance. A sheath effect is maintained from belt to knee, but below that point each gore flares widely, and there is a stylish sweep at the hem that marks all walking skirts this season. Three rows of braid are used as a foot trimming. Costumes in this mode are made of flannel, serge and Venetian. It is also appropriate for pique, linen, cotton cheviot and madras, and when developed in these fabrics makes a charming suit for mountains or seashore.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two yards of material 49 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9017, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch breast measure. To make the skirt in the medium size will require three and three-quarter yards of 44-inch material. The pattern, No. 8460, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32-inch waist measure.

Shirred French Dress, High or Low Neck, No. 8998.

Simple but very dainty and stylish is this little French dress of pale blue silk muslin. The fabric lends itself well to the shirring which is a feature of the summer modes. The foundation is a long-waisted body lining that closes in the center back. The full front and backs are shirred to simulate a round yoke, the material falling loosely in a blouse. A plain collar of embroidery complete the neck. Several rows of shirring at the top of the one-piece sleeve form a tightly fitted cap. Below the shirring the sleeve is quite wide. Elastic run through a casing at the lower edge draws it in at the wrist. A narrow frill finishes the sleeve. A short, full skirt is shirred at the top and attached to the edge of the body, flaring stylishly at the hem. Dresses in this style are only appropriate for young children, as tall girls do not look well in long waisted, short skirted frocks.

8998—Child's Shirred French Dress with High or Low Neck.
2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

If desired the dress may be made low neck with short sleeves, the pattern providing perforation for the correct shaping. Dotted swiss, crepe de chine, foulard, China silk, velling or albatross are appropriate fabrics for this mode. The lines of shirring may be covered by fancy braid or lace beading through which ribbon is passed. To make the dress for a child of four years will require three and a half yards of material 36 inches wide. The pattern, No. 8998, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Plaited Shirt Waist, No. 9023.

This smart shirt waist is made of ecru pongee, embroidered in pale green. The collar and cuffs are trimmed with green taffeta to match the figure. A pattern is provided for a glove-fitted lining that closes in the center front. This should be made of lawn and will not add greatly to the weight of the waist. It may, however, be omitted and the adjustment of the outside made with shoulder and underarm seams if preferred. Two narrow box-plaits extend from neck to belt in the back and tucks on the shoulders taper toward the waist in a becoming manner. The closing is made with large emerald buttons and button-holes worked through a broad center box-plait. Three deep tucks on the shoulders are stitched down about half way. They provide smart fulness over the bust, which blouses slightly at the belt. The collar and protector have fancy tabs in front that are decorated with small buttons. Inside seams fit the one-piece bishop sleeves closely to the upper arm. They are very wide at the lower edge, where fulness is gathered and arranged on wristbands, drooping well at the back. A strap of the material is applied on the shoulders to form a shadow yoke.

9023—Ladies' Plaited Shirt Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust.

Shirt waists in this style may be made of taffeta, peau de sole, wash silk, shantung or velling. It is also an appropriate mode for linen, madras, damask or mercerized cotton. To make the waist in the medium size will require four and one-half yards of material 27 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9023, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust.

Ladies' Shirred Waist, No. 9005, and Ladies' Skirt, No. 9003.

Oyster white albatross is used for this stylish toilette with ash colored lace trimming and just enough turquoise blue on the collar to give the bodice character. The waist is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, with small plaits at the waist. Several rows of shirring fit the full fronts make a pointed yoke below which the waist forms a smart blouse. It is trimmed with lace in a large scroll design. The collar is made of lace and tucked chiffon. Full bishop sleeves are shirred at the top and attached to shallow, pointed caps of lace. They are very wide at the lower edge where the fulness is arranged on narrow lace wristbands over which they droop well. The skirt is made with a narrow front gore having two plaits on each side. These are narrow at the top and widen toward the hem. They are stitched down part way but provide additional fare at the floor. A wide circular portion is fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts. It is given full length and the flounce applied. This is shirred at the top and flares gracefully, falling in soft folds to the floor. The flounce graduates in depth toward the

9005—Ladies' Shirred Waist.
9003—Ladies' Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

WATER MORE DEADLY THAN WAR

Herewith is a tabular presentation of the approximate loss of life, in floods, since June 1:

Kansas City, Kan	27
Kansas City, Mo	14
North Topeka	38
Topeka	20
Manhattan, Kan	50
East St. Louis	30
St. Louis	5
Madison, Grant City, Venice (St. Louis suburbs)	20
Congaree, S. C	72
Clifton, Ariz	31
Clarendon, Ark	7
El Paso, Tex., and vicinity	18
Heppner, Ore	190
Total	422
Total deaths in battle, U. S. troops, Spanish-American war	240

back. Several rows of shirring at the top of the full back draw it in closely at the top. It falls in long lines to the floor, training slightly. The lower edge of the front panel is trimmed with a large lace figure. Costumes in this mode are made of voille, veiling, wool canvas, brilliantine, soft silks and satins with velvet panne, lace, silk or fancy bands for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and a half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9005, is cut in sizes for a 32, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. To make the skirt in the medium size will require six yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9003, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

PETER RECOGNIZED

As King of Servia by the Russian Government.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—An official note was published in the Gazette yesterday, recognizing Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as king of Servia, and welcoming his accession. In brief, the note declares that it is incumbent upon King Peter to avenge the massacre of King Alexander and Queen Draga, and expresses the conviction that he will know how to severely punish the regicides, whose misdeeds should not be visited on the entire Servian nation or army. The note adds that it would be dangerous to the tranquility of Servia to leave the crime unpunished. The text of the note follows:

"A week has now elapsed since the day of the bloody revolution at Belgrade, an intimation of which could not be given to the imperial government in the customary official form because legal authority was lacking in Servia. Strictly adhering to her standpoint of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Balkan states, and at the same time finding it impossible to hold any intercourse whatsoever with the persons who have arbitrarily usurped power, Russia has awaited the conclusion of the troubles in order to define clearly her attitude towards the events in the kingdom of Servia. In the skupshtina and senate, assembled in extraordinary session June 15, the legal order of things was re-established, and Prince Peter Karageorgevitch was unanimously elected king. The prince, complying with the request of the national assembly, has consented to ascend the throne of Servia under the name of Peter I. Immediately after the proclamation the new king telegraphed to the czar asking his imperial majesty to recognize him as king, whereupon the reply of his majesty in confirmation of this was sent.

"The imperial government, while hailing the elevation of the new monarch, scion of a glorious dynasty, and wishing all success to the task he has so well begun, to the supreme head of the Servian people, which is allied to Russia by ties of religion, can, nevertheless, not refrain from expressing the confident hope that King Peter will be able to give evidence of his sense of justice and firmness of will by adopting measures at the outset to investigate the abominable misdeed which has been committed, and to mete out rigorous punishment to those traitorous criminals who have stained themselves with the infamy attaching to regicides. Of course, the entire Servian nation or army cannot be held responsible for the crime, which revolts public conscience, yet it would be dangerous to Servia's international peace not to exact expiation for the revolution carried out with violence by the military. Such neglect would inevitably react in an unfavorable manner on the relations of all the states with Servia, and would create for Servia serious difficulties at the very commencement of the reign of King Peter I.

"Their Russian coreglionists offer to God supplications for the repose of the souls of King Alexander and his consort, who have met an untimely end, and they invoke the blessings of the Almighty on the rule of King Peter for the welfare and prosperity of the Servian people."

Vienna, June 18.—In his telegram of congratulations to King Peter, Prince Charles of Montenegro, says: "To the whole of Servia I send wishes of happiness, but first of all to her heroes, who, in the person of the grandson of George, the Black, today received the long desired knight of a knightly stock, that they may revive together with him the inborn virtue with which the freedom and independence of Servia was conquered and established.

"All the Serbs from the sea to the Danube greet your auspicious succession.

"The founders of our houses, Kara George and Vladika Danilo, will ever live and glow in Servian hearts.

"Hail to the justice of God. Hail to you. Hail to the Servian people.

"The community of our feelings and blood is a pledge to all the Serbs that the indivisible friendship of Servia and Montenegro will ever gleam holy and healing for our people.

"Above this Servian concord hovers the angelic soul of Zorka, my daughter, and your spouse, whose blood and love shall ever unite your children and mine. Long live the king of Servia."

BOOKER DECLINES.

London, June 18.—Lord Grey, director of the British South Africa company, informed a representative of the Associated Press today that he had received with regret the declination of Prof. Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee institute, to accept the company's invitation to visit South Africa and make a study of racial conditions in British territory and report to the company his plans for bettering the industrial and educational and moral conditions of the people. He added that Prof. Washington's gospel of excellence in labor was the only true solution of the colored problem, and that, preached by a colored man, it would have had a great effect on the South African natives. Had Prof. Washington accepted Lord Grey's invitation, it was hoped it might have been possible to establish in Rhodesia an institution somewhat similar to the Tuskegee institute. In conclusion, Lord Grey remarked:

"I intend, myself, advocating the establishment of a model kraal, where the natives can see how they should live and work."

Exploring the Blue Nile.

London, June 19.—A telegram received here today from Jibutil, Abyssinia, announces the arrival at Adisaba, capital of Abyssinia, of an expedition, headed by W. N. McMillan, of St. Louis, Mo., which is to explore the whole course of the Blue Nile, to ascertain its navigability as a trade route from Central Abyssinia to the Mediterranean. Mr. McMillan was detained a week owing to the murder by natives of M. Dubois de Paulle, the correspondent of the Figaro, who was accompanying the expedition.

THEY WERE TRAPPED.

Alexander and Draga Could Not Escape Their Foes.

Belgrade, June 17.—The correspondent of The Associated Press today was allowed to inspect the palace in which King Alexander and Queen Draga were murdered. The bedroom, which is furnished in empire style, remains in the same condition as when the king and queen fled from it on the approach of the assassins. French novels lie on the King's table and the Queen's toilet articles, perfumes and cosmetics cover her dressing table. The costly silk bed coverings are full of bullet holes, the conspirators having shot wildly and in all directions, through and under the bed, chairs and tables, in the efforts to find their victims. A simple wardrobe room leading directly from the bedroom was the scene of the murder. The apartment is lofty but scarcely seven feet wide and fifteen feet long and is furnished only with three great wardrobes. The officers who attended the correspondent showed the latter the blood-stained floor at one end of the room where the King and Queen fell, and the broken Venetian shutter at the window through which their bodies were thrown to the ground below.

A secret stairway leads to the room in the southern end of the palace. By this stairway the hapless couple attempted to escape, but they were unable to do so because the opening of this stairway was covered by a heavy chest.

Escape in any event would have been impossible as the soldiers who had surrounded the palace were so determined to kill the King and Queen that they had even placed cannon in front of the palace and were prepared to destroy the building in the event of failing to find their prey.

Each of the three rooms between the vestibule and the bedchamber showed marks of the tragedy. Mirrors were shattered, pictures were shot through, the furniture was broken, there were bullet holes in the doors and in the oil portraits of the King, which were in every room, and most of the latter were otherwise mutilated.

Contrary to the general understanding, but little effort has been made to renovate the apartments except where carpenters were making two new doors to replace those which had been blown to pieces at the time the conspirators forced their way into the rooms occupied by the King and Queen.

It was in a bare, whitewashed room of the commandant's quarters, adjoining the palace, that Queen Draga's two brothers were shot while sitting on wooden chairs which bear marks of the bullets.

The proceedings in the palace today showed the same absolute callousness which has characterized the actions and demeanor of everybody in Belgrade since the tragedy.

LADY COOK SUED.

London, June 17.—Lady Cook, formerly Miss Tennessee Claflin, of New York, has been granted a retrial in the case brought against her March 3, last, by J. H. Wallace, her former private secretary, who was granted a verdict of $2,-

700 on the plea of libel. Lady Cook's counsel now accuses the private secretary of intimidation. The judge in granting a retrial, declared that the case looked like one of blackmail.

BRAIN BUILDING.

How to Feed Nervous Cases.

Hysteria sometimes leads to insanity and should be treated through feeding the brain and nerves upon scientifically selected food that restores the lost delicate gray matter. Proof of the power of the brain food Grape-Nuts is remarkably strong.

"About eight years ago when working very hard as a court stenographer I collapsed physically and then nervously, and was taken to the State Hospital for the insane at Lincoln, Neb., a raving maniac.

"They had to keep me in a strait jacket and I was kept in the worst ward for three months. I was finally dismissed in the following May, but did no brain work for years until last fall when I was persuaded to take the testimony in two cases. One of these was a murder case and the strain upon my nervous system was so great that I would have broken down again except for the strength I had built up by the use of Grape-Nuts. When I began to feel the pressure of the work on my brain and nerves I simply increased the amount of Grape-Nuts and used the food more regularly.

"I now feel like my old self again and am healthy and happy. I am sure that if I had known of Grape-Nuts when I had my trouble eight years ago, I would never have collapsed and this dark spot in my life would never have happened. Grape-Nuts' power as a brain food is simply wonderful and I do not believe any stomach is so weak that it cannot digest this wonderful food. I feel a delicacy about having my name appear in public, but if you think it would help any poor sufferer you can use it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There are desserts and desserts. The delicious health-giving kind are told about in the little recipe book found in each package of Grape-Nuts.

A MISSING OFFICIAL.

Camden, N. J., June 18.—No tidings have been obtained of the whereabouts of Louis T. DeRousse, postmaster of Camden, and his disapearance has created a sensation in the city. Mr. DeRousse left his office at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, while two members of the United States postal inspectors were in the office. He told them he would be back in ten minutes. The inspectors were making their regular annual tour. Many rumors are afloat relative to causes for Mr. DeRousse's disappearance, but none of these can be traced to reliable authority. His wife and other relatives know of no reason for his absence and are greatly distressed. Assistant Postmaster Charles P. Sayers took charge of the office last night.

Mr. DeRousse has been prominent for years in the political and social life of the city. He was speaker of the house of assembly in 1896 and served three terms as a member of that body. For a number of years he was the comptroller of the city.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS
AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

SCENE OF RECENT DISASTROUS EXPLOSION

WOOLWICH ARSENAL

Woolwich arsenal, England's great factory of ammunition, where twenty men were killed and thirteen injured by an explosion of a lyddite shell. The building was completely wrecked, the roof being blown off and the interior collapsing. The victims were badly mangled.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The Socialist Vote Shows a Heavy Increase.

Berlin, June 18.—The total results of the recent Richstag elections are as follows:

Socialists, 54 elected and 122 reballots; Center party, 87 elected and 36 reballots; Conservatives and Free Conservatives, 37 elected and 53 reballots; National Liberals, 5 elected and 65 reballots; Reichstag Radicals, 24 reballots; Barth Radicals, 11 reballots; South German Radicals, 8 reballots; Poles, 14 elected and 8 reballots; Alsatians, 6 elected and 4 reballots; Hanoverians, 8 reballots; Danes, 1 elected; Anti-Semites, 1 elected and 8 reballots.

Every great city in the whole empire is in the hands of the Socialists, and the kaiser is furious; realizing that this election will probably bury some of his fondest hopes and plans. He is now more than ever determined to study the labor question, to try, by all means possible, to break the power of Socialism. The government labor paper recently started by the kaiser will make a strong effort to gain the confidence of the laboring classes and show them that they have no truer friend than Emperor William, while the Socialistic leaders are unreliable politicians who have their own ax to grind. It is very doubtful, however, whether the kaiser will succeed.

The workers of Germany have not forgotten how they were treated before they had become a power within the state, and careless words spoken from time to time by the emperor have too plainly revealed his real thoughts, that to him there are only two things which are of any importance—the kaiser and the army. The whole country is now looking forward to a terrible conflict in the coming session of the Relchstag when the military and naval budgets are taken up. The government is sure to be defeated and the great question is, "What will the kaiser do?" Will he turn to parliamentarism or Bismarckism? The odds are ten to one on the latter.

SERVIAN MINISTRY

In a Ticklish Position, Because of Russia and Austria.

Belgrade, June 22.—The position of the ministry is becoming more unenviable daily in consequence of the Russian and Austrian demands for the punishment of the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The terms of the Russian note almost caused a panic among the cabinet ministers, who are anxiously awaiting the arrival of King Peter to extricate them from the dilemma. The war minister is the paramount power in the ministry as he is backed by the entire army, and he threatens severe resentment in the case of any hint by a member of the cabinet of the punishment of the conspirators. The promotions of officers sent from Geneva are variously explained as either intended as an open defiance or as being the result of alarm caused by the attitude of the army. The foreign representatives who have not been instructed are asking their respective governments what attitude they shall assume at the reception of King Peter. The Russian minister is in a quandary. He had resumed relations with the provisional government when the czar telegraphed his recognition of King Peter, but the minister takes the subsequent publication of Russia's demands for the punishment as an indication that Russia will possibly order the suspension of relations with the government until the murderers are punished. Meanwhile the preparations for the reception of King Peter continue. A public holiday has been proclaimed, provincial deputations are coming to Belgrade, free wine and beer are to be provided by the government and the town is to be given up to rejoicings.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN DEAD

London, June 20.—The Very Rev. Herbert Vaughan, cardinal and archbishop of Westminster, died at midnight.

The cardinal, who had been sinking for some weeks from heart disease and dropsy, died peacefully. His death was not expected so soon. Yesterday he was wheeled in a bath chair about the corridors of St. Joseph's college, which he founded with money which he collected in America and elsewhere. On the previous day he appeared in the college chapel in full cardinal robes and made a farewell address to his bishops and priests. His remains will lie in state, in the cathedral at Westminster, and will be buried at St. Joseph's college.

Cardinal Vaughan, was head of the Catholic church in England, and one of the most noted prelates of that faith in the English speaking world. Cardinal Vaughan came from a family which, while not noble in title, is one of the oldest and most honorable in the realm. It has been a Roman Catholic family through all the vicissitudes of the faith since the time of Henry VIII. Five of Cardinal Vaughan's brothers are in the priesthood and one of his sisters was a Sister of Mercy. He was born at Stonyhurst, the family seat, April 15, 1832, ordained a priest at Lucca in 1854, consecrated Bishop of Salford in 1872 and translated to Wesminster in 1892 to succeed the late Cardinal Manning, and was named Cardinal a year later.

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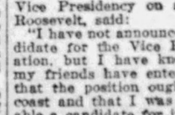

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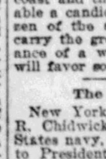

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MARK TWAIN TO THIEVES

New York, June 18.—Undisturbed by the recent activity of thieves in the Bronx, Mark Twain, at his home at Riverdale, in the extreme northern end of New York city, expressed himself today as not averse to the powers that prey on his neighbors. The humorist deplores the fact that he has been overlooked in the recent raids of the first and second story men and has issued a proclamation that his larder is full and that a feeling of kinship prompts him to write them, especially if they are "hustlers."

U. S. GRANT TALKS.

San Diego, Cal., June 20.—U. S. Grant, when asked whether it is to be considered that he is a candidate for the Vice Presidency on a ticket with Mr. Roosevelt, said:

"I have not announced myself as a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination, but I have known that some of my friends have entertained the feeling that the position ought to come to this coast and that I was probably as available a candidate for it as any other citizen of the section. Mr. Roosevelt can carry the great west without the assistance of a western man and I think he will favor some eastern man."

The Maine's Chaplain.

New York, June 17.—The Rev. John R. Chidwick, chaplain in the United States navy, has tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt. Father Chidwick was one of the first priests to be appointed in the navy, and was chaplain of the ill-fated Maine at the time of the explosion in Havana harbor. It is understood that he is to be appointed to one of the important parishes in this city.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

One who always gives his best, whether well paid or ill paid, will get on, for he is entering and driving in his wedge.

Thursday.

To begin anywhere she can obtain a foothold, and concentrate her energy and faith upon the project, is to develop the most limited conditions into a broad and noble outlook.

Friday.

One may miss pleasures—and pleasure; but happiness is the Divine atmosphere, and we may live in it if we will.

Saturday.

The perpetual interruptions and demands of the natural life are the mechanism for developing spiritual growth. They are the means by which each one's quality is tested.

Sunday.

Life never stands still. Circumstances perpetually change, and this unending flow of events, this perpetually moving panorama of life is working together for the good of those who love God.

Monday.

In a certain sense it is one's own fault if he is not happy; that is to say, if he is in a state of unrest, of mental suffering from jars and annoyances; the cause lies in himself.

Tuesday.

The will is a current of force which is to one's individual life like the helm to a ship. It can be conserved to the highest use in controlling all the flowing conditions of life, and steering its possessor on his upward nad downward course; or it may be frittened and dissipated by idle chatter, by a negation of purpose, by the gradual waste of life in aimless days. LILIAN WHITING.

Wesley's Motto for Success. What Is Already Ours.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Two hundred years ago this week John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, was born, to make an impress upon the world of which he little dreamed. It was not however, because he laid the foundations of a denomination which has grown in strength with the passing years, that he is to be remembered, but for the many words which he uttered that have a universal application to life, and which have helped many who are not Methodists to bear their burdens bravely and win success out of failure.

A pithy sentence which I chanced upon today, and which turned my thought to him and the lessons that he taught the world was this:

"I do only one thing at a time and I do it with all my might."

The expression is commonplace from one point of view but when taken in connection with the work he accomplished it is eloquent with meaning. In truth it is an emphatic expression of law which holds good physically, mentally and spiritually.

To do one thing at a time and to do it with all one's might means success. To scatter thought and force in attempting to carry through many schemes simultaneously is almost certain failure in all. What it is desired to do must be first sharply defined in the mental world of the doer before it can find expression upon the material plane. This is never done without determined concentration.

To this it may be said that there are men who have varied business interests, all of which they manage successfully. That is true, but they have simply learned the secret of centering attention upon one thing, then wholly transferring it to another, each time to the exclusion of all else save the matter under consideration. This power is the result of training. It is exactly what John Wesley meant when he said: "I do one thing at a time and I do it with all my might."

If you want to succeed in what you undertake do not scatter your forces. Make up your mind, and make it hard and fast, just what you desire to accomplish. Then bend every energy, turn every effort in that direction and the chances are ninety-nine in one hundred that you will be successful.

Work with "all your might." Half hearted effort, effort weakened by fear of failure brings exactly what is dreaded. It is always wise to put the very best of oneself into work of any kind, and it must be done to win the highest success.

Joh nWesley in his own life and work proved the excellence of the rule by which he governed his undertakings.

The clothing of a thought is quite as important in its presentation as that of a human being, and has quite as much to do with the way it is received. Hard, dry facts, dressed up in beautiful garments become attractive and even winning, when otherwise they would be rejected. An understanding of this truth adds greatly to the possibilities of success in any line of work that involves the influencing of other people to a given line of action.

An amusing story is told as an illustration of how language may be made to cover an unpleasant truth. A father said to a young man who had asked for the hand of his daughter:

"Then it comes to this, sir; you have no fortune, you have lost your appointment, you have no prospect of another, and you come to ask me for my daughter's hand—and fortune."

To the exceedingly plain statement of a disagreeable fact the quick-witted youth, with nimble tongue, replied:

"No! Suppose we put it in this way: I am unembarrassed by wealth, and free from the cares of business, and my future is irradiated by hope; therefore this is the crisis when I can best devote myself to your daughter and enjoy that affluence with which you will crown our love."

History doth not say whether the young man won his suit or was rejected, but his quick wit ought to have stood him in good stead if it did not.

No one questions the difference which well chosen words make in the written article, but few people stop to think that they have equal power in speech, and that choice language carries with it the influence which always belongs to what is beautiful. The most untutored ear will often be caught by musical, well turned sentences in which some unpalpable truth is conveyed and be moved thereby to harmony when otherwise strife would have ensued.

Carefully watch the words then in which you clothe your thought, not only when it is written but in speech, if you would have it carry conviction to others.

There is nothing truer, I think, than that, in our habit of looking afar for the good we hope for in our lives, we pass over that which is close at home, perhaps already ours, or knocking at the door seeking entrance. Often indeed we hold in our hand the choicest blessings and know it not. We are careless of familiar possessions; see not how rich we are in what should give us content; but, gazing toward the distant mountain tops, dream dreams of the day when we shall have climbed thither to find and possess our heart's desire. We take no thought of the rugged way in which our feet must walk to get there; do not realize the sacrifices which must be made in order to reach the goal, and do not know that when gained we shall look back with longing to what we have lost.

Emerson, in his own happy way, has put our inability to see how much of what renders life beautiful lies close at hand, in these pregnant lines:

"Nor scour the seas, nor sift mankind
A poet or a friend to find;
Behold, he watches at the door;
Behold, his shadow on the floor!"

The Cozy Corner

WHY NEED HE BE DISCOURAGED?

It seems to me the sisters of the Cozy Corner are wasting a great deal of sympathy on the "Discouraged Man." Why should he need sympathy, or why should he be discouraged? Just see how the girls, the old maids and the women generally are interested in him and his sad condition. No man need live alone when there are so many good women who would appreciate a good husband and a home.

In the beginning God said: "It is not good for man to be alone," so he made an helpmeet for Adam, and if for him, why not for every other man? I firmly believe that He did, and it is the man's duty to find that helpmeet and not spend so much time complaining.

I quite agree with the poet who says:

"That man who has a tongue,
I say, is no man, if with that tongue
He cannot win a woman."

HERE IS THE MAN; LET HIM ANSWER.

I agree with "Pennsylvania Catch," that if the ladies would visit and encourage the lonely men, there would be many happy homes as a result. There are plenty of maids—old and young—and some widows—near here, but none of them will take any notice of me.

As far as appearance and clothes are concerned, I think I am equal to any one nearby, but they all seem to want a young man, though—as one girl has done this month—each will marry one who has no money and no home to offer her except his parents' home. He will have to leave there before long and then what he will do no one seems to know, but the girl married him for all that, leaving a home of plenty in order to do so.

I can tell the Cozy Corner friends that there was once a girl who did love me. She died about six years ago, after a long and painful illness during which I was near her day and night to do all I could to help her. Since then I have found no one to take her place.

"Golden Rod," I wish I could shake your hand, to show how I liked your letter of May 21. I have some robins who nest near my house, and I put two tin cans on the roof which have been taken possession of by two families of wrens who are so tame that they often enter my open door, and I can pick them up and hold them in my hand for a while before letting them go again.

I would like to tell you more of the birds, and flowers, and fruits, growing about me, but when I begin to write or talk of them I do not know when to stop, so I will not indulge.—"The Discouraged Man."

DENIES THE RIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The feeble cry of the "Mother of three children" brings me to answer her this morning. With all honor to our President, as well as all who control and guide our great republic, I still hold that no one has a right to say what is our duty in the matter of bringing children into the world, or how many should be born.

Who is he who can presume to say that we shall bring children's souls into this world, not knowing whether we shall be able to guide them aright? These souls will be required at our hands at the last, great Day, and let no woman think she will be able to shift the responsibility to the servants her husband's wealth may enable her to hire to care for them; God has given them to her, and she must answer to Him for their training.

If He sees fit to send one child to one woman, and a dozen to another, each must assume her responsibility, but it is left for no man to say that the mother of the one child has not done her duty towards the Nation because she has but the one.

It is said that the poor, uneducated man furnishes a dozen voters to one child of educated and intelligent parents; true, but that one has more power than the dozen; he can plan and direct, in matters of government, while the dozen can but follow.

Do not think for a moment that I advocate the use of the medicines and drugs so freely advertised in most papers, for I do not, nor can I think of anything more degrading to a woman than that she should resort to such means to insure her a little more leisure time, or free her from the cares of a family, but I do hold that no one, be he President, prophet or king, should attempt to dictate in the family affairs of others.—Lillie G.

WHO WILL GUESS THEM?

SIXTH GROUP.

1—"The groves were God's first temples."

2—"Art is long and time is fleeting."

3—"Hail Columbia! Happy land.
Hail, ye heroes, heaven-born band."

4—"They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts."

5—"The Almighty Dollar."

6—"He looked a gift horse in the mouth."

With this group the quotations will end, and the list of correct answers will be given July 9. The prize for the greatest number of correct answers—a book—will then be awarded to the winner.

Here, There, Everywhere.

"So long as we love, we serve, and no man is useless while he has a friend."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

During the "canning" months, there are frequent accidents resulting from the boiling liquid used; here is a recipe that is unequaled for curing cuts and burns: Mix equal parts of linseed oil and lime water in a bottle and shake until it is like cream. To apply, pour a little on a piece of cotton, and then wrap with soft, old cloth. Keep with the bottle a roll of cloth so there will be no delay when needed.

To make the lime water, pour hot water on unslacked lime and let it settle; then pour off the clear liquid. Be careful to avoid inhaling the fumes that rise when the water is poured on the lime.

Coffee and tea are much more fragrant if they are placed in the pot and well heated before the water is poured upon them.

In sweeping, do not use the same side of the broom all of the time; change it about often and it will keep straight, last longer and sweep cleaner.

To remove old putty from window panes, cover it with soft soap for a few hours and the hardest putty will be softened so it can be easily scraped off with a knife.

To cool a hot oven, set a pan of cold water in it. A pan of water placed in an oven will prevent cake, or bread, from burning and cause it to bake more evenly.

"Whom God has joined in matrimony, illy cooked joints of meat, and poorly cooked potatoes, have very often put asunder. Bad cooking is waste of money and loss of comfort."—Samuel Smiles.

In Nature's Medicine Chest.—Tomatoes rouse the torpid liver. Celery is one of the best of nerve tonics. Onions are among the best blood purifiers as well as being excellent for sleeplessness. Dandelions are excellent spring tonics. Pineapple juice is good for sore throat and diphtheretic symptoms, and spinach is well and truly called "the broom of the stomach," and should find a place on every dinner table at least seven times a week.

Things to Avoid.—Do not drink tea while eating meat as it will retard digestion of any food; the same may be said of any liquid, especially of cold water. Do not eat cheese and onions at the same meal. Do not drink milk with any acid fruit, and do not eat much meat, or other heat produing food in summer if you would be comfortable, and therefore, happy.

When you go for your vacation trip this summer, do not neglect to place a can of common baking soda with your toilet articles. It is one of the best of tooth powders, and sweatens the breath when used as a mouth wash.

The sick headache so prone to afflict a traveler, can be cured at once by a pinch of soda dissolved in a little water.

When you reach your journey's end, nothing will so easily and thoroughly remove all traces of the dust and fatigue of travel as a hot bath in which a large spoonful of soda has been dissolved, and after a day of sightseeing, when your feet seem filled with hot needles, give them a footbath of soda water used as hot as can be borne, and you will be able to enjoy a good night's rest, with no unpleasant blisters on your feet the next day to prevent another day of pleasure.

If your fruit jars from last year do not seem perfectly sweet when you wish to use them this season, wash them, dry thoroughly and sprinkle in each a handful of common salt. After a few hours they will be perfectly sweet and clean. It is a good idea to treat fruit jars in this way when they are emptied during the winter, leaving the salt in them.—M. D. R.

Mrs. M. B. K. asks for a sure method of removing ink stains from linen tablecloths. Will some one send her one which they have tried and can recommend?

Drop a lump of sugar into your cup of coffee and if the bubbles which will arise, gather in the middle of the cup the day will be fair; if they spread to the edges of the cup, it will surely be stormy. So says Nellie R., and every one can try such a simple experiment for herself.

A cloth wrung out of a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine and alcohol, and used to wipe paint, or hard wood floors, will remove the dust and keep the woodwork in a beautiful condition. Such a cloth fastened around a broom will make the sweeping of bare floors much easier than the usual method of going over them with a cloth.

The Merry-Go-Rounds' Reunion.

Although many of our earlier members of the M. G. R. did not find it possible to be present at our reunion today, Miss Prudence is sure they will be with us in spirit, and to those who sent their greetings she returns thanks both for the kindly words for herself and for their assistance in all of the years gone by, in making this THE column of The Blade for the younger people who read it. And with thanks for past favors she asks for a continuance of them as long as the M. G. R. shall exist.

The first to arrive today is "Sunflower Kid."

I first wrote for the column in the fall of 1896, and have been an interested member of the M. G. R. ever since. I wish to thank Miss Prudence, personally for the kind and courteous treatment I have always received at her hands and for her patience with the mistakes I have made; long may she continue to help us "do all the good we can," and for all members of the M. G. R. I wish success in their work and hope for many happy returns.—"Sunflower Kid," I. T.

I shall be very sorry if I am late for the reunion; I thought I had plenty of time, and neglected writing, for many other things that "just had to be done." My first M. G. R. letter was written in 1895, and I do not think I have missed reading a letter that has appeared in the column since the beginning of that year.

The years have brought many changes in our membership; we miss the former writers who contributed to our pleasure each week, and heartily welcome the new friends.

I wrote to "Make Haste," who receives the paper very irregularly—of the reunion, and he said he would come if possible. He is to be married at 4 p. m. today (June 4th), and is very, very happy and perfectly sure that his "Queen," as he calls her, is all that his heart has been seeking. I am sure that we all wish him happiness, as he is worthy of it.

I think the privelege of personal correspondence was granted us in 1895—I know I received my first letter from "Esme Roy" during that year.

Each year endears the M. G. R. organization to me, and shows me more and more the worth of the friends it has given me. Blessings be upon it and its members, always.—"Coralyn," Wis.

While the echo of these wedding bells, ringing for "Make Haste," is still in our ears, we have word of others; our little "Western Star" sends to this reunion the cards announcing her marriage and removal from Utah to her husband's home in Minnesota.

She writes:

I do not know as I could be counted in with the very old members, as I only joined the ranks in June, 1898, but I have many friends to whom I send greetings at this time, hoping to hear from them often through the columns of The Blade, that is dearest to us all.—"Western Star."

"J. A. L." sends congratulations and good wishes for all, and adds that since he last wrote he has "taken unto himself a wife," so he must accept a share of the especial congratulations that are so numerous today.

"Will's Wife" comes after an absence of three years, and brings with her two Junior M. G. R.'s—"Leland Curry" and "Cecil Clare." She proposes that we shall some day hold a M. G. R. baby show, choosing "three disinterested members for judges." Ah! but who of us could be accused of being "disinterested" in any case where a M. G. R. junior was concerned? Surely not Miss Prudence.

"A Little Mother" comes from Nebraska, bringing for our admiration Luther, May, Belle and Ernest, to enroll on our junior list. She also gives an interesting account of the sheep shearing which is going on at her home while she is writing, but that must be reserved for another time.

There is a noticeable absence of the M. G. R. boys at this meeting, but one has come and to him shall be given a long credit mark for so doing.

Dear Miss Prudence, for our re-union of "old-timers," please enroll "Hoosere Puer Poeta." The "nom" is not very appropriate for me now, as the "poetic" quality has not been active for the past year or two. I am still a "boy," as far as enjoying single blessedness is concerned, and still a "Hoosier."

It does seem as if there ought to be some of the M. G. R. girls who would take pity on the few remaining "boys," so that we might start a home for two, and not be obliged to come all alone to our next reunion.

With the best of wishes for the M. G. R., collectively and individually, I say good-bye.—"Hoosere Puer Poeta," Ind.

Here I am for the reunion—and glad to come. It seems but a very short time since I joined the M. G. R.; however, it has been almost eight years, and during all of this time I have enjoyed each and every letter, and formed acquaintances whose friendship I shall prize forever. Please accept kindest regards for the Chaperone and every member of our M. G. R.—"Lena Rivers," Mo.

I am anticipating a very happy time at this reunion, in making new friends and meeting old ones. I do not quite understand the arrangements, but suppose that in order to have a very great attendance of the gentlemen of the M. G. R., it will be necessary that we bring well-filled lunch baskets.

While I have not been a very prominent member, I can truly say that I have enjoyed all of the letters and stories.

When we think of the various duties and responsibilities that are represented by our members, we must all feel as if we had much to be thankful for that we, as M. G. R.'s, have so wide a field in which to "do all the good we can," and that if we each do our best, we shall surely be rewarded, no matter what our calling may be.—"Estelle," Ohio.

Cousin Patsy has not been receiving The Blade regularly of late, so she did not know of the reunion, but just "happened in" at the right time, which will make her welcome none the less cordial.

It has been some time since I had the pleasure of seeing a copy of The Blade, as I am doing stenographic work in a city away from my home, but I always enjoy the news of the M. G. R.'s when I do see the paper. I expect to soon go home for my vacation, and shall be very glad when I can visit with you every week. With best wishes for all—"Cousin Patsy," Ga.

Hurrah for the re-union of the "old settlers" of The Blade M. G. R. My first letter was sent in 1897 and no changes have occurred in my life except the inevitable ones that come to all. I have formed new friendships, and of them none are more prized than those of the M. G. R.

Will "Mr. and Mrs. Bro. Jonathan" accept my best wishes for a great and happy future for those two dear little girls? And to all of you good wishes.—"Buckeye Schoolma'am."

The Chaperone had the great pleasure of giving "Buckeye Schoolma'am's" message to Mr. and Mrs. Bro. Jonathan in person, they having brought Winona to "Ledo" to see Miss Prudence, who enjoyed very much the brief call they made.

With apologies for having abbreviated some of these welcome letters so that all might be included in our limited space, and hoping to see more, and others, at our next re-union, Miss Prudence will dismiss the meeting with this little note from "Missie," Ohio:

To all of the members of the M. G. R. who are present at this re-union I send joyful greetings; to those who by business or family cares have been prevented from coming, I send for their comfort this thought: "To do our duty, before we take our pleasure, is the truest test of noble manhood or womanhood."

Those who are kept at home by illness have my sympathy; if any have been called upon to bear the burden of sorrow and affliction and, in consequence, feel that they cannot meet us at this joyful time, I send the sincerest sympathy, and the prayer that to them may be given of His strength and grace to help them bear whatever burdens He has sent them.

To those who remain away for the reason given in "Luke 14:20," I send congratulations and wish them every happiness, and to any who could not come "lest the children disturb the meeting," I suggest a box of candy, or a bottle of soothing syrup before the next re-union, and to one and all of the great company of M. G. R.'s I wish true happiness and success in all their ways.—"Missie," Ohio.

A FEW DAINTY DESSERTS.

From one of the best cooks in Detroit, Mich., we have the following recipe for what she calls

Trifle.

Make a plain sponge cake, cut it in halves and pour over it a wine sauce, or if wine is not desired, use a few spoonfuls of pineapple, or any fruit juice. Blanch and slice a few almonds, sprinkle them on the cake, spread with jelly and let it stand until perfectly cold. Serve with a boiled custard and whipped cream over it.—Margaret Downey.

Angel-food Pudding.

Make a basket of a loaf of angel-food cake, by scooping out the center, leaving a wall about half an inch thick all around. Fill the cavity thus made with sliced peaches, cover with powdered sugar and then with whipped cream. Place in a cold place until thoroughly chilled and serve with plain or whipped cream.

Any other fruit may be used instead of peaches, or canned fruit can be used by draining all of the syrup from it. The syrup can then be used in making a sauce if preferred to the cream.

Strawberry Cream.

Hull a pint of very ripe strawberries and press them through a fine sieve; to this add half a cupful of sugar, the juice of one lemon and one-half ounce of gelatine softened in cold water and dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Mix well and when cold stir in a pint of whipped cream. Set on ice until firm.

Banner Puzzler

For May.

New Work—Metta. Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO AM I?

My family is "native-born" in all temperate parts of the northern hemispheres, and I have sturdy relatives as far north as Lapland and Hudson's Bay, but it is in the Southland that we attain our greatest beauty. We are equally "at home" in America, England, France, Syria, Africa, Spain, China, Japan, the Alps, Germany and Asia. Some members of the family are employed in flavoring tea, others in making perfumes, others again in the manufacture of certain medicines, and still others in heraldry. At the close of the eighteenth century, only five distinct branches of our clan were known in England, but we are now so numerous that the wise men have been obliged to give up trying to keep track of us. We were well known to the ancients, who held us sacred to Eros and Aphrodite, and considered us symbolical of love, joy and prudence. There is scarcely a poet who has not written more or less about us, from the bashful six-year-old, sending a Valentine to his baby sweetheart, to the greatest of writers.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—CHINESE CURIO.

A R E H M M
D G S T E U
U L W D R S
A R E N G E
T I E A I H
E G T L R T

Begin at a certain place and read in a certain manner and find the names of two lovely ladies.

LOO SEE.

3.—FLORAL DECORATIONS.

To 1-6 of an orchid add 1-6 of a violet, 1-7 of a syringa, 1-8 of a hyacinth, 1-8 of a carnation, 1-5 of an aster and 1-5 of a panay, and produce the family name of the "Queen of Flowers."

BELLE BURRITT.

4.—POETICAL PI.

"Het sore * * * is hitree der ro leap,
Kile mensaid newh eth femal fo sipsano snurb,
Dan veol ro layjusoa crontios yb runts,
Tis dubs rea plis pearpring rof a skis;
Sit pone worfsel rae keil het shulb fo silbs
No slevor skeche."

DODE.

5.—QUERY.

Who knows anything about the "Rose of Jericho"?

GRACE STERLING.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"A rosebud set with little wilful thorns,
And sweet as English air could make her, she."

J. W. K.

Answers to Puzzles of June 11.

1.—Count De Grasse.
2.—Worus forming hour-glass: Drawing, Creek, ebb, S, ate, great, quarter. Centrals—Webster.
3.—325, or 15-20 of the square.
4.—Ada, Adam, dam, ant, tin, tine, adamantine.
5.—The little Dauphin originated in this way:

It was formerly given to the eldest son of the French king, but was originally that of the sovereign lords of the province of Dauphine. The last of these, Humbert II, dying childless (1349), bequeathed his possessions to Charles of Valois, grandson of Phillippe VI, of France, on condition that the heir-apparent to the throne of France should bear the title of Dauphin of Vienne, and govern the province. Louis IX conferred on the Dauphin almost sovereign rights, but after his time these were gradually abridged, until Dauphine was placed under the same laws as the rest of the kingdom, and the title became merely honorary. After the revolution of 1789 it was abolished entirely.

6.—Robert Ingersoll wrote:
"Life is but a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities."

Chat.

A. Paul, Perry Cross, W. P. E., Flora Rich, Hawkeye, R. S. Walker and Geo. W. Haselton were the students in attendance this morning.

Miss Flora and Master George have an apology coming to them, inasmuch as they have been waiting outside the school-room door since early in the Spring. The best of postmen will make mistakes, and their letters have evidently been "side-tracked." Come again, both of you, and be welcomed more cordially.

Hawkeye, the Schoolmistress is right glad to hear you are well once more, and thanks you sincerely for your good wishes anent the Column.

A. Paul, thank you for the new puzzles. Wish the strawberries had been sent along as samples of how many grew to the pint"!

Helpful.

Arriving home one evening, a man found the house locked up. After many futile attempts at the various windows on the first floor he finally climbed upon the shed roof and with much difficulty made entrance through a second-story window.

On the dining room table he found a note from his wife, "I have gone out. You will find the key under the mat."

NORAH'S MAKIN' A LAYER CAKE.

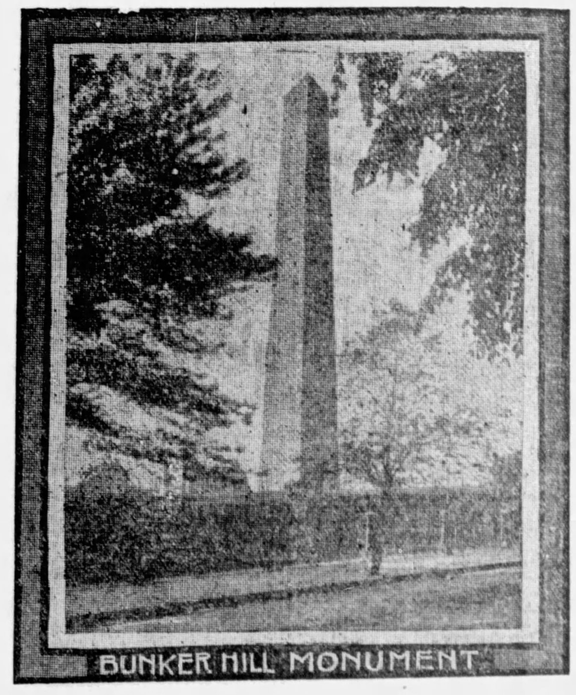
Norah's makin' a layer-cake—
A spicy kind; I wish
She'd hurry an' put it in to bake,
So I can scrape the dish!
She's cross as sticks; an' the kitchen's just
As hot as can be,
It smells so good that I'm like to bust—
Comp'ny's comin' to tea.

We'll have the shiniest ev'rything,
An' I'll drink coffee—p'r'aps;
An' more'n a dozen times ma'll ring
To carry off the scraps.
We're goin' to have ice-cream, I know—
I hope it's lemon, gee!
An' soda biscuits—I saw the dough—
Comp'ny's comin' to tea.

I mustn't talk at the table—much;
I musn't kick my feet;
I mus'n't smack my lips or touch
The stuff that I won't eat.
An' I must take when plates are passed
Whatever's nearest me
(But not, of course, if it's the last)—
Comp'ny's comin' to tea.

I'll wear my dandiest blouse an' tie—
An' if I'll stay about
An' not git dirty, ma says I
May clean the freezer out!
An' so I dasn't tear an' race,
Or climb a single tree,
Or sweat, or soil my hands and face—
Comp'ny's comin' to tea.
—Edwin L. Sabin, in Woman's Home Companion.

A NATIONAL MONUMENT.



In June, 1775, was fought the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, where the Americans, though driven back, were practically victorious.

Fifty years later, in 1825, upon the summit of Breed's Hill, Boston, was laid the corner-stone of the monument erected to commemorate this battle. General Lafayette, old and gray-haired, was the guest of honor of the country for which he had offered his life. Two hundred veterans of the war, including forty survivors of the battle, listened to that address of Daniel Webster which has since become so famous.

Eighteen years later, in 1843, the same renowned orator stood again at the site of the great battle; this time to dedicate the completed monument, which is now known the world over. It towers two hundred and twenty-one feet in the air, and marks for all future Americans the spot where their soldiers made their first stand against the bayonet charge of the British.

THE ORANGE SECRET.

It was told by Maritza, a little Greek girl, in far-away Turkey; and I am going to tell it here and now to every one, because I never have found any American child who had discovered it.

I was finishing my breakfast one morning, when I heard a little sound at my elbow. It was Maritza, who had slipped off her shoes at the outer door, and come so softly through the open hall that I had not heard her.

After I had taken the parcel of sewing her mother had sent, I gave Maritza two oranges which were left in a dish on the table. One of them was big, and the other quite small.

"One orange is for you," I said, "and the other you may carry to Louka. Which one will you give him?"

Maritza waited a long while before answering. At any time she would have thought it very rude for a little child to answer promptly or in a voice loud enough to be easily heard; but this time she waited even longer than good manners required. She looked one orange over and then the other. After a little more urging from me she whispered, "This one." It was the big one.

Curious to know of the struggle which had made her so long in deciding, I said, "But why don't you give Louka the small orange? He is a small boy."

Maritza dug her little stockinged toes into the carpet and twisted her apron hem before she answered.

"Is not Anna waiting for me at the gate?" she said. "Anna and I will eat my orange together. Mine has twelve pieces, and the other only eleven. Anna would not like to take six pieces if I had only five."

"You cannot see through the orange skin, Maritza, to tell how many pieces there are. How is it you know?" I asked.

Then Maritza told me the orange secret, and this is it.

If you look at the stem-end of an orange, you will see that the scar where it pulled away from the stem is like a little wheel, with spokes going out from the center. If you count the spaces between these spokes, you will find that there are just as many of them as there will be sections in the orange when you open it, and so you can tell, as Maritza did, how many "pieces" your orange has.

Perhaps you think every orange has the same number, just as every apple has five cells which hold its seeds; but you will find it is not so. Why not? Well, I do not know. But, perhaps, away back in the history of the orange, when it is a flower, or perhaps when it is only a bud, something may happen which hurts some of the cells or makes some of them outgrow the rest. Then the number of cells is fixed, and, no matter how big and plump and juicy the orange becomes, it has no more sections than it had when it was a little green button, just beginning to be an orange.

The next time you eat an orange, try to find out its secret before you open it.—Julia E. Twitchell, in Little Folks.

LADY CURZON.

Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, once Miss Leiter, of Chicago, and now vicerine of India, has by her tact and winning manners considerably increased Lord Curzon's popularity in India.

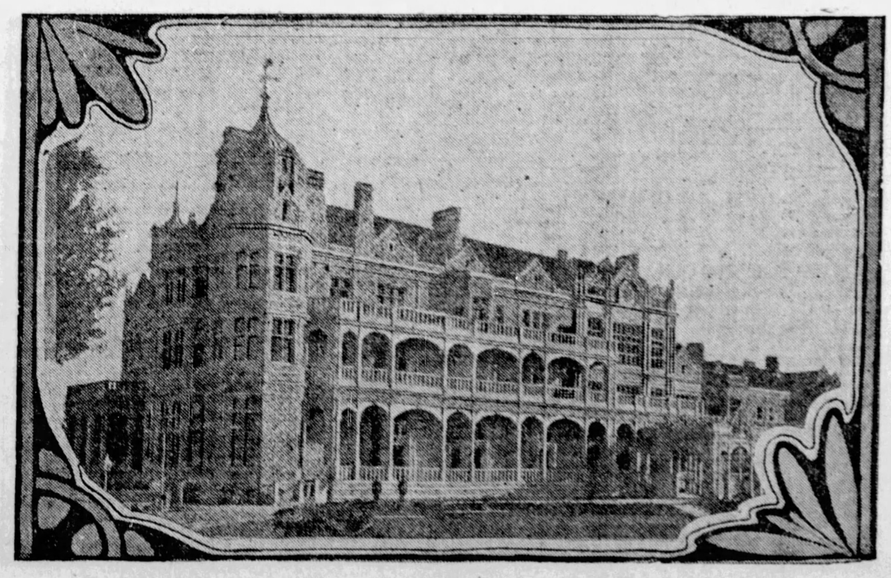
John Oliver Hobbs, or Mrs. Craigie, a famous English novelist, wrote for the London Daily Graphic an account of the viceregal ball at Delhi, in which was included this description of Lady Curzon:

"But among the many charming beings to be seen in the vast crowd the woman who presented the most romantic appearance and embodied the romantic ideal was Lady Curzon herself. A perpetual reason for this lies, no doubt, in the fragile beauty of her countenance; it does not follow, however, that the possession of beauty makes, in the modern, for romance.

"Lady Curzon suggests this rare sentiment because she does not smear her face with red and white washes, nor disfigure her head by the pyramids of curls, pads, fringes, tulle, and ribbons which, pinned on without regard for proportion, balance, or line, alter many handsome members of English society until they resemble the ignoble advertisements of fashionable wig-makers.

"Dress, too, counts for so much in picturesqueness; clothes nowadays are made of everything except ideas. Lady Curzon always wears elaborately woven or embroidered materials, but she never overloads them with ornaments: she does not pile lace on passementerie, mix ostrich plumes with flowers, and sprinkle the whole with spangles; nor, affecting homeliness, does she trust to a necklace, some bracelets, and a tiara to counterbalance the deficiencies of soiled or ill-made garments; nor, for the purpose of inspiring the sense of what is called a 'presence,' does her hair visibly augment in proportion to the considerableness of the occasion."

LADY CURZON.



LORD CURZON'S SUMMER PALACE AT SIMLA

INDICTMENTS FOUND

In the Machen Cases Against Him and Four Others.

Washington, June 22.—The grand jury, which has been investigating postal affairs, today returned an indictment against August W. Machen, Diller B. Groff, Samuel A. Groff, George E. Lorenz and Martha J. Lorenz, the two latter being residents of Toledo, Ohio. As previously stated in these dispatches the specific charge is conspiracy to defraud the government. The indictment is based on section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, which provides a penalty of $10,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

There are twelve counts to the indictment, eleven of which are substantially the same as those found previously against Machen and the Groffs. The first count of the present indictment, which relates to the conspiracy charge, sets forth that on June 29, 1900, in the District of Columbia, Lorenz, Mrs. Lorenz, Machen and the Groff brothers, "conspired, combined, confederated and agreed to defraud the United States government of its moneys," by the following arrangement:

Machen should advise and recommend to the first assistant postmaster general, the purchase from the Groff brothers of a large number of the Groff fasteners for mail boxes, at $1.25 each, and should procure payment thereof, upon which Groff brothers should retain 60 per cent. of such payment, or 75 cents for each fastener; and the Groff brothers should then pay to Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz, either or both, the remaining 40 per cent, which was to be "converted, appropriated and applied to the use of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz and Machen." The indictment says that this agreement was carried out by Machen on June 30, recommending the purchase of 6,000 of the fasteners, at the price mentioned; that the Groff brothers on the same date, presented a bill for these 6,000 fasteners at the price mentioned; that on September 13, of the same year, Machen recommended to the first assistant postmaster general, the payment of that bill; and that the Groff brothers, "having thereafter and on September 22nd, of that year, received from the United States $7,500 in payment of the bill," Diller B. Groff, on October 20, the same year, paid $3,000 to George E. and Martha J. Lorenz.

The testimony upon which the indictment was found was given by Postoffice Inspectors Walter S. Mayer, Paul E. Williams, Joseph F. Farrell, Theodore Warner, and Wm. R. Lewis, the two latter being bank men.

The Groff brothers and their counsel, and the counsel for Machen, were in court when the indictment was returned. Machen was not present. It was announced that neither Machen nor the Groffs would be rearrested; also that they would not be required to give a new bond.

Assistant Deputy Attorney Taggert announced that the investigation into postal affairs by the grand jury, will continue, but that the indictment presented today completes the work of his office, so far as the grand jury has acted.

New York, June 22.—Sales of an automatic cashier to the government for postoffice use were taken again today by the federal grand jury in Brooklyn. Today's was the fourth session of the grand jury devoted to this line of investigation. The principal witness today was Postoffice Inspector Oldfield. George F. Miller, agent for the cashier company, was in the federal building, and it was supposed that he had been subpoenaed to testify. It was said that the grand jury was having much trouble in getting testimony from other than the postoffice inspectors, and this was adduced as the reason why no results of the investigation had yet been made public.

Important developments in the postal scandals are expected during the week. There will be material progress towards the punishment of guilty officials and those who were in collusion with them. Early in the week several indictments will be returned by the federal grand jury in Washington and New York. A dozen are looked for immediately, and among the number indicted will be two men of prominence whose identity has been successfully concealed.

Owing to the careful efforts to keep the names of these two persons secret, much importance is attached to their cases. There appears to be a well founded suspicion that when the names are made public the greatest sensation of the scandals will be created because of the high standing of the persons involved. Fifty arrests will be made before the investigation is completed, and a large number of postal employes will be dismissed from the service. Ex-Representative Driggs of New York is among those against whom indictments will be returned.

The character of former Supt. Machen's evidence in connection with ex-Representative Loud is being discussed here today in view of the row between the two men. Whatever Mr. Machen may have to say with regard to Mr. Loud when he takes the stand in his own defense is considered relatively unimportant compared with the problematical character of his further testimony. The relations of Mr. Machen with numbers of senators and representatives and other prominent men were known to be friendly and in some cases even intimate. They came to the superintendent of the free delivery service for favors. Machen always was obliging. The rural free delivery service has grown to be without doubt the most popular branch of the postal service, and therefore an acknowledged factor in establishing the popularity of senators and representatives among their constituents.

The investigation of the rural free delivery service up to the present time has demonstrated that a considerable portion of the rural routes established by the former superintendent are to all intents and purposes practically worthless from every point of view. The districts of certain members of the house of representatives with whom Mr. Machen was intimate are plastered with rural routes.

This is especially true in the congressional districts represented in the Fifty-seventh congress by Senator Lattimer of South Carolina. Mr. Lattimer and Superintendent Machen were warm friends. One of the most complete county systems in the entire free rural delivery system is in operation in Mr. Latimer's former district, although a careful investigation has shown that in some of the routes 75 per cent of the patrons can neither read nor write and do not receive an average of half a dozen letters a year.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Lorenz were apprised this afternoon that the rumors of their indictment by the grand jury at Washington were true. Both of them had little to say. Neither had heard of the indictments in any form other than rumor and were surprised that the stories of several days ago were true.

"When were we indicted?" was the only question asked by Mr. Lorenz, to whom the conversation was entrusted by his wife.

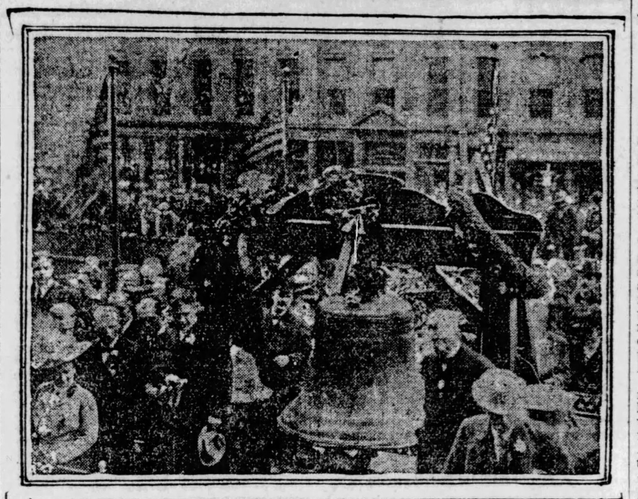
At 2 o'clock this afternoon no official communication had been received by the United States deputy marshals at Toledo, to whom the first notice will come.

Transports Arrived.

San Francisco, June 22.—The navy hospital transport Solace, under command of Captain Singer, has sailed for Guam and Manila, carrying passengers, a large number of enlisted men of the navy and several hundred tons of supplies. Most of the passengers are naval officers who are to join vessels now on the Asiatic station. The Solace will return here about September.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

TOUR OF TRIUMPH OF THE LIBERTY BELL.



CROWDS REVERENTLY VIEW THE LIBERTY BELL IN JERSEY CITY

In the cities through which passed the old Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Boston for the Bunker Hill celebration, crowds gathered to do the old relic honor. The reception in Jersey City was a typical one. To the screeching of the whistles, the clanging of the chimes and cheering of thousands of patriotic Americans, young and old, the historic bell was brought to a stop in that city. Singing of patriotic songs marked its arrival. Pupils of the city and parochial schools were at the Pennsylvania station when the car bearing the bell rolled into the shed. They cheered lustily, waved flags and chanted songs of freedom. The neighborhood of the station was choked with enthusiastic citizens who had gathered to show their sentimental respect for the bell. Stops had been made by the train bearing the bell at Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Newark. Residents of all of these cities turned out in honor of the old bell. The progress of the train, in fact, from the time it left Philadelphia, was through a lane of waving flags and cheering men, women and children. Jersey City's demonstration lasted nearly an hour, and ended only when the Liberty Bell was conveyed aboard the transfer steamer that bore the liberty train around Manhattan Island, and landed it at Mott Haven en route for Boston.

METCALFE REMOVED

After Twenty Years at Head of Money Order Business.

Washington, June 18.—The federal grand jury which has been investigating postal affairs probably will bring in five indictments today against persons involved. Assistant District Attorney Taggart, who has the cases in charge for the government, was at his office earlier than usual today, and was busily engaged in going over the indictments. He denied himself to all callers.

Although every effort has been made to keep the public in ignorance of the action to be taken until the papers were ready for presentation by the grand jury, it is learned of unquestioned authority that the jury has voted to return indictments against August W. Machen, Diller D. Groff, Samuel A. Groff, George E. Lorenz and Mrs. Lorenz, the two latter being residents of Toledo, O. The specific charge, it is understood, will be conspiracy to defraud the government.

As a result of alleged indiscretion in matters pertaining to the award of contracts for printing the money order forms of the government, James T. Metcalf, for many years superintendent of the money order system of the postoffice department, has been removed from office by the postmaster general. The dismissal is the result of acts of Mr. Metcalf in opposition to the bid of Paul Herman, of Rutherford, N. J., the lowest bidder by $45,000, and in favor of the next highest bidder, the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford company, of New York, of which Mr. Metcalf's son is an employe.

The story is briefly told in the following letter of dismissal signed by Postmaster General Payne yesterday afternoon:

"Washington, June 17, 1903.

"Mr. James T. Metcalf, Superintendent of Money Order System, Postoffice Department:

"Sir:—You are hereby removed from the position of superintendent of the money order system.

"The charges upon which your removal is based relate to your actions in the matter of the letting of the contract for money order forms. These charges were made known to you this morning by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Assistant Postmaster General Robb, of the postoffice department, and a transcript of your answer thereto is enclosed herewith.

"It further appears that you regarded Mr. Herman as possessing the mechanical qualifications required to the proper performance of the contract, and that it was not any part of your duty to pass upon the question of responsibility, financial or otherwise. It also appears that you did not acquaint your superior, First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, with the fact that you had endeavored to have Mr. Herman withdraw his bid. It further appears that a hearing has been had before General Wynne upon the question of financial responsibility of Mr. Herman; although it has developed since the submission of your answer this morning, that you discouraged the granting of such a hearing and manifested a desire that the contract be awarded to the Wynkop, Hallenback, Crawford company.

"Very respectfully,
"H. C. PAYNE,
"Postmaster General."

METCALFE'S "GRAFT."

Washington, June 17.—It is believed that the grand jury will shortly be asked by the postoffice department officials to find another indictment against A. W. Machen, the former superintendent of the free delivery system. The charge, it is said, will be forgery, based upon the cashing of a check for $369 drawn by the cashier of the New York postoffice in favor of Henry L. Lorenz, of Toledo, Ohio. It is claimed that the money was to have been sent to Mr. Lorenz in care of Mr. Machen. The check was cashed in this city, being endorsed by Frank K. Raymond, who says he had the check cashed for Mr. Machen. Mr. Lorenz has declared that the signatures both on the check and voucher accompanying it are forgeries. He declares that he has not received a cent of the money and has no knowledge of the transaction.

Other important developments in the postal investigation are expected this afternoon but the utmost secrecy is observed at the department. It is believed that one affair concerns the money order service of the department in which many millions of dollars are handled annually. James T. Metcalfe, the superintendent of this service, was summoned today to the private office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, where he was examined by Mr. Bristow, Inspector Fosnes, the general superintendent of the free delivery system of the department and Mr. Bristow's chief assistant in the division, and others.

It is known that the controversy over the contract for printing the money order paper was thoroughly considered. The Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford company, of New York, of which Norman Metcalfe, a son of the head of the money order bureau, is an employe, has had the contract for many years and Paul Herman, of Rutherford, N. J., the lowest bidder, whom the other bidders claim is unable to fulfill the contract, is making a determined fight for the contract, his bid being $45,000 less than the others. Superintendent Metcalf has urged that the lowest bidder is unqualified to fill the contract, as he has no plant. Immediately after the examination of Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Bristow and Mr. Robb hurried to the office of Postmaster General Wynne, who has supervision of the money order service and who granted the public hearing in the interest of the lowest bidder. The whole subject was discussed and the laws governing the subject were taken up. Later, Mr. Payne went to the White House and spent half an hour in consultation with the President.

BOUGHT AND STORED.

Thousands of Time Registering Devices Not Needed.

Washington, June 23.—The Post today says that among the matters which Fourth Assistant Postmaster Bristow is investigating is the purchase from a California company, the Postal Device and Improvement company, of some 17,000 letter devices for indicating the hours of collecting mail. The invention is that of the postmaster at San Francisco, it is said.

It is also alleged that 7,000 of these devices originally were ordered at a cost of $4 or more each, or a profit of 100 per cent. on cost, and the allegation is made that a further order for 10,000 was placed notwithstanding the original 7,000 devices were not used but were reposing in a storehouse.

The company controlling the device was largely made up of California postal employes, and the Post will say that it is informed that ex-Representative Loud, of California, formerly chairman of the House postoffice committee, took an active part in their behalf and wrote several letters urging the device in the department, and one of them said it would be an act of accommodation to him if the matter was attended to.

After the company had difficulty in securing its money for the device, Mr. Loud, the Post will say, appeared at the department in its behalf, but specifically disclaimed any interest in the company other than it was composed of his constituents.

He took the ground that whatever the necessity, or lack of necessity for the device, constituents of his had secured the contract and furnished the articles called for. Therefore, he believed they should be paid for, as the government had stipulated to pay for them.

During his recent visit to this city, Mr. Loud, on certain of his visits to the department, took up some of these unpaid bills, making it plain, however, that he appeared only in behalf of constituents and not as one financially interested in the company.

The allegation was made, the Post says, that $45,000 of the deficiency of $150,000 in the free delivery service with which Mr. Machen is charged, was due to purchases of the device in question, but at the Postoffice department this was denied and the statement made that the matter was under investigation. Complaints also had been made, it was stated, that at the instance of Mr. Loud, the rolls at the Presidio had been padded with postal employes, but at the Postoffice department they were without any knowledge of such a thing one way or the other.

An effort was made to get a statement from Mr. Machen on the subject, but he declined either to affirm or deny the report.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Panama, Colombia, June 19.—The Star and Herald has been publishing a series of articles by the most prominent Isthmians on the canal question. Dr. Pablo Arosemena, an influential member of the Liberal party, wrote an article decidedly favoring the ratification of the Hay-Herreran treaty and showing that every prominent Conservative or Liberal in Panama favors the ratification of the treaty. Another writer says he sees great danger for the sovereignty of Colombia if this treaty is not ratified, and declares that the United States can buy control of the French company, as Great Britain did in the case of the Suez canal, and then denounce the treaty of 1846, guaranteeing the sovereignty of Colombia. The writer adds that if at the same time the European powers decide to push their claims against Colombia, the republic, being unable to comply with them, a repetition of the naval demonstration against Venezuela is possible, "which is more insulting to the national honor than approval of the treaty, which really makes Colombia and the United States allies."

"If," the article continues, "being free of her obligation to guarantee Colombia sovereignty, the United States decides to guarantee free transit to the world's commerce, Colombia could not prevent her so doing, which would be far more dangerous than the ratification of the treaty."

Battle Between Cattlemen.

Holbrook, Ariz., June 20.—News reached here of a desperate battle between cattlemen on the Apache Indian reservation, in which Henry Barrett was killed and Prime Coleman was probably fatally wounded. Both are prominent cattlemen. The men became involved in a dispute over their respective grazing permits on the reservation, which are only issued at certain times in the year and are of considerable value. A duel with six shooters followed in which Barrett received three wounds in the abdomen from which he died within a few minutes. Coleman was shot through both thighs and was also badly bruised about the head by blows from Barrett's six shooter.

IN MANCHURIA.

Trouble Seems to Be Brewing in the Far East.

Victoria, B. C., June 17.—The steamer Victoria, which has arrived from the orient, brought news that a naval demonstration was being made in connection with the situation in the far east by the Japanese and British at Che Foo. A number of United States warships also was present.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Tokio Azalli says some American warships have of late entered the Yellow sea and have landed several engineers at New Chwang and on the Yalu river for the purpose of surveying these districts. It is also stated that a large number of Americans lately has been entering Manchuria to inspect the territory and watch the movements of the Russians there.

The Chuo says that Russian naval maneuvers are going on in the neighborhood of Dalny. On May 15, 15 Russian warships, which were taking part in the maneuvers, sailed from Port Arthur A portion of the fleet plays the part of the Japanese navy while the ships that came to the far east recently play that of the Russian navy. Admiral Aliexeff is commanding the movements of the ships from his flagship, the Ruric. The scene of the maneuvers is said to extend from the Gulf of Pe Chili to the Korean sea, where the ships now sailing for the far east have arrived.

The Osaka Manich reports that 5,000 Chinese coolies have arrived at New Chwan from Tien Tsin and Chee Foo en route to Manchuria to engage in railway work and construction of fortifications and barracks for the Russians.

Shanghai papers give the following translation of an alleged telegram dated May 12, from Chang Chin Tung at Pekin to the acting viceroy at Wu Chang Tuan Fang:

"As regards the Russian conditions the government is in a state of great perplexity. In my opinion, these conditions should be formally rejected. If the Russians maintain their demands we should beg the court to transfer the seat of government to Nanking and declare war on Russia."

Arrangements are being made to celebrate the seventieth birthday of the Chinese dowager empress next November. More than ten millions of dollars are being secured for the celebration.

According to a Pekin dispatch Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to Washington, has been appointed a vice minister of foreign affairs of China.

JETT JURY DISAGREED.

Jackson, Ky., June 19.—The jury in the case of Curtis Jett and Thomas White, charged with the murder of Lawyer James B. Marcum, was discharged today, having been unable to agree. At 8 o'clock the jury filed into the court

CURTIS JETT.

room and Foreman Richard Hillard said:

"Your honor, we find there is no chance of coming to an agreement."

Judge Redwine said: "I will have to keep you gentlemen together until Saturday night, unless you get a verdict sooner. There is no reason why a verdict should not be reached in this case."

Foreman Millard said: "One man has as much right to his opinion as another, and he may stick to it."

It was believed from this that there was only one man between the verdict of guilty or not guilty, and it was conceded that only one juror was then for a conviction. It was said that the question of punishment had not been considered at all.

Later the jury again reported it was unable to agree, and shortly after 9 o'clock it was discharged so that there will be another trial.

The Hargis faction evidently expected acquittal this morning, but there was at least one juror who would not so report.

The jury retired yesterday at noon.

Judge Redwine decided to transfer the Jett-White case to Cynthian for the next trial.

The scene after the announcement was in no wise exciting. Some started to clap hands, but were stopped by the court. The guards took commanding positions of prisoners and they were closely guarded back to jail. People gathered around the court house in knots discussing the case, but there was no disturbance nor outward sign of trouble.

Attorney Byrd, after consultation at 10 o'clock, made a motion for a change of venue. Judge Redwine refused to hear arguments, but of his own accord, changed the venue to Cynthiana, Harrison county, at the next term of court. Cynthiana is not in Judge Redwine's district. He surprised the spectators by ordering the prisoners sent to Lexington, under a detachment of soldiers and accompanied by Elizor Jones. They will leave Jackson at 2 o'clock and be placed in Lexington jail for safe keeping, at 7 o'clock tonight.

A CHANGING STAR.

Berkeley, Cal., June 18.—Through a series of investigations at the University of California, Dr. Joel Stebbins, fellow of the Lick observatory, has made the remarkable discovery that the variable star Omicron Ceti, which has been known to vary at uncertain intervals since 159, is at present undergoing extraordinary fluctuations and a variation of brightness of at least 2,000 times its ordinary intensity. The discovery is of unusual value to the astronomical world from the fact that the scientists had believed the star to be inert. A bulletin announcing the discovery has just been issued at the university.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

San Francisco, June 20.—Within a week the last link of the Commercial Pacific cable will be laid between San Francisco and Manila and the United States will have direct communication with its Philippine possessions.

The cable ship Colona reached Midway Island yesterday, completing the link between Guam and Midway, and immediately on its arrival the Anglia departed for Honolulu to close the last gap in the trans-Pacific cable, a distance of 1,160 miles. Superintendent Harrington, of the Commercial Pacific Cable company, said today that he believed the Anglia would accomplish the voyage in six days, paying out the wire rope en route.

A Strike That Failed.

Lowell, Mass., June 22.—The textile council has declared the great strike in the Lowell mills at an end. Every union affiliated with the council was represented, and the vote was unanimous. Mule spinners and 1,000 fixers were included in this vote, despite statements that they would oppose a return to work.

M'KINLEY MONUMENT.

Endowment Fund to Be Raised to Keep Up Repairs.

Chicago, June 20.—W. E. Curtis, in a special from Cleveland to the Record-Herald, says:

The officers and executive committee of the McKinley monument fund meet here on Monday next to decide several important questions. They now have $500,000, which is the sum they expect to pay for the monument. The grounds have already been bought and paid for. It is intended, however, to raise $250,000 more as a perpetual endowment to keep the monument in repair and pay the expense of attendance. This is considered absolutely necessary after studying the experience of the Lincoln memorial at Springfield, the Garfield monument at Lake View cemetery, Cleveland; the Grant monument at New York, the Washington monument at Washington and other similar memorials in the United States and foreign countries. Every person who enters the Garfield monument is compelled to pay 10 cents, a trifling sum, of course, but a petty annoyance. Everybody who visits the place for the first time inquires why the charge is made, and the attendants are compelled to explain that the money to pay for the maintenance of the monument must be raised that way. It is apparent that the fund is insufficient, because already, in less than fifteen years, signs of decay and dilapidation begin to appear, and very soon the legislature of Ohio or the public will be called upon for financial assistance to make repairs and keep the place in order.

The Garfield monument cost $250,000. the Grant monument at New York $500,000, the Lincoln monument at Springfield orignally cost $250,000 and an admission fee of 25 cents has been charged to keep the place in order, but, as you know, it went to wreck and had to be practically rebuilt by an appropriation of the legislature before it was 25 years old, which was a singular commentary upon the original construction and the carelessness of the people in charge. The McKinley committee are determined to avoid such scandals. The public will be asked to continue subscriptions until $150,000 more has been raised, which will be invested in government bonds and produce an income of $5,000 or $6,000 a year perpetually.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—The trustees of the McKinley National Memorial association met here today at the office of Senator Hanna, for the purpose of reviewing the work so far accomplished, and deciding upon future action. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Justice Day, the president of the association. A report from the office of the association, and also one from Treasurer Myron T. Herrick, showed total contributions amounting to about five hundred thousand dollars, and it was decided that designs should be at once invited, to be inspected and acted upon at such times as the board may determine.

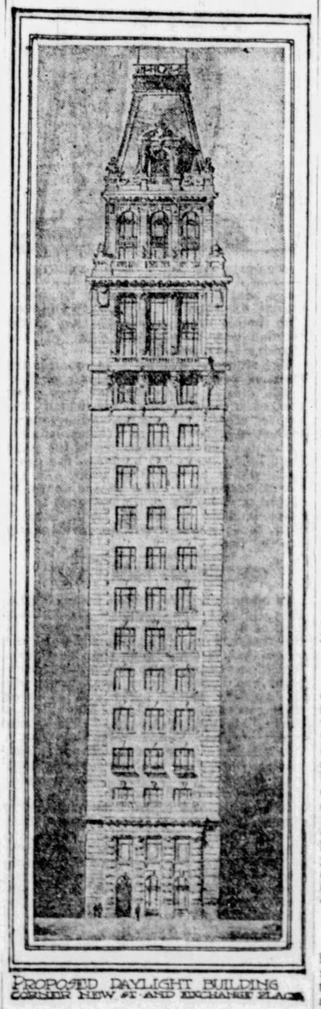
The trustees issued a statement at the conclusion of the meeting, calling for the raising of an additional $100,000 to build and endow the monument.

It is thought, that when the facts are fully known and the necessity for the additional fund is recognized, the money will be forthcoming.

The association now feels warranted, in the view of the time necessarily required to consider and select an appropriate design, in announcing to artists and designers of monumental architecture that it is now prepared to consider designs for the monument.

"DAYLIGHT" SKYSCRAPER.

New York, June 17.—Not only needlelike in appearance, as are many of the city's skyscrapers, but needlelike in actual proportions will be the structure to be called the Daylight Building, which F. Havemeyer has planned to erect after the design of Arnold W. Brunner, on the



PROPOSED DAYLIGHT BUILDING CORNER NEW ST. AND EXCHANGE PLACE

plot, 26x46 feet, at the northeast corner of New street and Exchange Place. It will cost $200,000. Towering eighteen stories, the building with its small offices will be flooded with light from the two open sides. There will not be more than one office on each floor, it is said.

Of French Renaissance type of architecture, the entire treatment of the building will be as free and open as possible. There will be two stories under ground. The first story above the curb level will be of granite, with a column portico on the New street side, where the entrance to the building is to be situated. One of the construction features will be a French mansard roof of copper, which will surmount the edifice.

Owing to labor dissensions, the architect has deferred active work upon the proposed building, but he said yesterday that it would be begun at the first safe opportunity, and pushed to completion with all possible dispatch. It will take about eight months to complete it, barring accidents.

OUR IMMIGRATION

May Was the Record Breaking Month for Arrivals.

Washington, D. C., June 22.

May, 1903, has proved to be a record-breaking month in the history of foreign immigration, 137,514 inhabitants of foreign lands having arrived at the different ports of entry in the United States. The month of April preceding was the record-breaker up to that time, but the foreigners who selected America as their adopted land numbered more than 11,000 less than those who came last month. As May has smashed all previous monthly records so the fiscal year 1903 will surpass the record of any previous twelve months.

During the eleven months of the present fiscal year the population of the United States has increased as a result of foreign emigration to the extent of 738,225 souls. This number will be increased to nearly 900,000 by the end of June, according to the estimates of the commissioner of immigration. That number will exceed by something like 100,000 the record of the year 1882 when 788,992 aliens came to this country, a total which never before or afterward has been surpassed. To grasp what this stupendous increase in population means it seems almost necessary to study the census figures of the year 1900.

The statistics gathered three years ago show that there were sixteen states in the Union, each of which had a population less than the influx of foreigners during this fiscal year. These states, with their respective populations, are: Colorado, 539,700; Delaware, 184,735; Florida, 528,542; Idaho, 161,772; Maine, 694,466; Montana, 243,329; Nevada, 42,335; New Hampshire, 411,588; North Dakota, 319,146; Oregon, 413,536; Rhode Island, 428,556; South Dakota, 401,570; Utah, 276,749; Washington, 518,103; Vermont, 343,641, and Wyoming, 92,531. The total immigration for the year will be more than double that of any single territory and will increase the population of the United States about 10 per cent.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent gave out for publication today a comparative statement showing the immigration from the various countries of the old world for the month of May, 1903 and 1902. It shows that Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, continues to furnish the largest number of immigrants, 37,738 natives of that country having landed at American ports last month as against 36,863 in May of last year. This brings the total of Italian immigration for the eleven months of the present fiscal year to 208,742, an increase of 49,966 over the corresponding period of 1902. Austria-Hungary comes second in the list with 32,709 for last month as against 25,000 for May, 1902. The polyglot empire over which Francis Joseph holds sway has sent to America 180,840 of her population since July 1, 1892, an increase of 25,509 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Russian empire continues to contribute largely to the cosmopolitanism of the United States. During the eleven months ending the 31st of May 115,699 subjects of the czar came to this country, which is an increase of 24,788 over 1902. The number of Swedes who landed at the ports of entry during the period in question has been 40,676, an increase of 14,048. Immigration from Germany continues to be large, 35,946 people from that empire having come over thus far this fiscal year, an increase of 10,675. The immigration from Great Britain has been increasing at a surprising rate, 61,219 subjects of King Edward having landed, an increase of 19,528 over 1902. From England alone, during the month of May, 4,520 immigrants arrived, an increase of 3,039 over May of last year.

The effect of the prosecution of the Jews in Russia has not yet manifested itself in the immigration figures, but it is thought there will soon be a large influx of this race from the czar's domain. Of the total Jewish immigration Russia has been furnishing about 64 per cent.; Austria, 25 per cent.; Roumania, 10 per cent.; Germany, 5 per cent., and all other countries, 5 per cent. It is noticed that most of the Jews settled in the large cities, more than half of them taking up their abode in New York. Another significant feature of the figures given out by Commissioner Sargent is shown by the Japanese immigration figures. During the eleven months of this fiscal year 18,610 Japs have settled in the United States, an increase of 6,500 over the corresponding period of 1902. Most of these Asiatics are settling in the Hawaiian islands.

FOR THE NORTH POLE.

Christiania, Norway, June 17.—The whaling ship Gjoa, with Captain Ammundsend's North Pole expedition on board sailed at midnight.

It has been announced that the Ammundsend expedition will go first to King Williamsland, on the east coast of Greenland, and will thence proceed for Bering straits. If Captain Ammundsend is able to follow the course projected it will take him almost across the pole.

Captain Ammundsend, who is a Norwegian, was the first officer of the Belgica in Gerlach's Antarctic expedition of 1897-'99. After his return Ammundsend consulted with Professor Neumayer, of Hamburg, the leading authority on terrestial magnetism, who informed him that expert determination of the earth's magnetic north pole would be of the very greatest value to science. The fitting out of the expedition which has just left Christiania followed.

The Gjoa is classed as being of the strongest and best vessels of the Arctic fleet. She can be handled by a crew of seven, is fitted with an auxiliary petroleum engine and is equipped for a four years' stay in the Arctic regions.

New Wage Scale.

Pittsburg, June 19.—The wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers for the ensuing year was signed today by the officers of the Carnegie Steel Co. for the American Steel Hoop plants. This is the first time an Amalgamated scale has been signed by the Carnegie Steel company, and was due to the recent merging of the American Steel Hoop company with the Carnegie company. All of the companies controlled by the U. S. Steel corporation have now signed the wage scale for the year beginning July 1 with Amalgamated association, and there will be no stoppage at any of the plants on account of wage disputes.

Will Try Again.

London, June 17.—Sir Thomas Lipton is a game sportsman all right. At the dinner given him at the Savoy Hotel, prior to his sailing for America, he said that a hundred proverbial reasons boded success for his third attempt to capture the America cup.

But if, unfortunately, he failed, he would be found at the starting line a year hence, with Shamrock IV.

Among those present were Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Derby, T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; the Hon. Charles Russell and Sir Suire Bancroft.

Naval Cadets.

Annapolis, Md., June 18.—Four hundred and eighty candidates for admission to the Naval academy are taking their examinations. The examinations are being conducted by the heads of the various departments. The subjects yesterday were punctuation, grammar, geography, United States and world's history. Today and Friday will be devoted to mathematics. These examinations were formerly held in Washington.

Russian Bank for America.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—According to the Novos Vremya, the Russo-Chinese Bank has been authorized to open a branch at San Francisco.

A Trust Builder in Knee Trousers

ROY DUDLEY is the "Promoter" of a "Trust"

Composed of school boys in a Virginia city. In organizing his "combine" he displayed the energy and ingenuity of a Morgan. His dividends amounted to $38.20 the first month.

A few months ago young Dudley started to sell *The Saturday Evening Post*. He got permission to call upon the employees of two department stores and from 45 of them secured orders to deliver the magazine. The next day he secured 30 more orders from business men. His chum, "Taffy" Wood, became a little envious and wanted to do the same thing, but young Dudley convinced him that to do so would mean "ruinous competition." Instead, he offered to re-sell copies to "Taffy" and to turn over to him a part of the customers already secured, with the understanding that he would get a certain number of *new* customers. Then he made the same sort of a bargain with Taffy's younger brother.

Three other boys had started to sell *The Post* before the "combine" was organized. He asked them to join his combination, but they refused his terms and serious trouble was threatened. Next week Master Roy secured 14 new customers in the territory in which his rival was working. Then he offered to "absorb" his competitor by giving him these new customers, provided he would get some more new ones and thereafter buy his copies from the "monopoly." The remaining two boys "compromised" and started work under Roy's direction the following week.

Then Dudley wrote to the publishers explaining what he had done, and offered to place a standing weekly order for three months, provided no new boys were appointed during that time. Within two months he was selling 350 copies a week. One week he sold a thousand copies. This is the record of a boy in knee trousers, ten years old.

IF YOU WILL TRY IT we will send the copies and everything necessary, including A Dainty Little Booklet in which twenty-five out of more than six thousand bright boys tell in their own way just how they have made a success of selling THE SATURDAY EVENING POST outside of school hours.

Some of these boys are making $10 to $15 a week. You can do the same.

NO MONEY REQUIRED TO START. We will furnish ten copies the first week free of charge, to be sold at five cents a copy. You can then send us the wholesale price for as many as you find you can sell the next week.

$225 IN EXTRA CASH PRIZES will be distributed *Next Month* among our boys

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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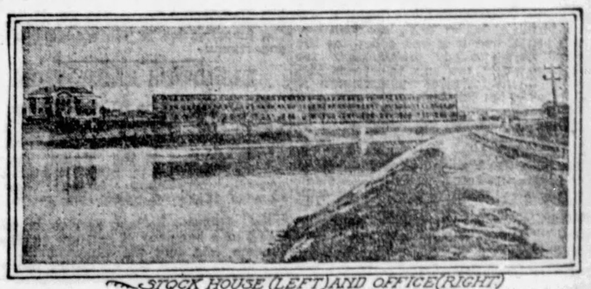
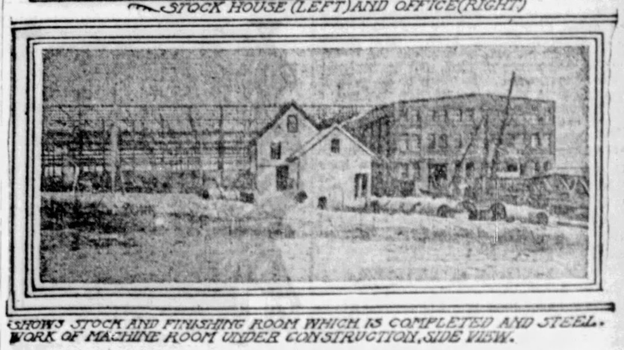
BIG PAPER MILL COMPANY WRECKED IN PROMOTION



STOCK HOUSE (LEFT) AND OFFICE (RIGHT)



SHOWS STOCK AND FINISHING ROOM WHICH IS COMPLETED AND STEEL WORK OF MACHINE ROOM UNDER CONSTRUCTION, SIDE VIEW.

New York, June 18.—Great difficulty is being experienced by those who are attempting to lift the White Mountain Paper company out of the financial mire into which it plunged after a failure of the underwriting syndicate to fulfil its promises. A plan of reorganization has been prepared, but its soundness has not yet been demonstrated, and while work upon the company's plant is at a standstill a receiver is in charge of all of the assets.

Like several other concerns that have come to grief recently the White Mountain Paper company was promoted by a clique of men in Wall street. Colonel John J. McCook, of the firm of Alexander & Greene, has acted as counsel. Colonel McCook is now on the ocean, having been called back from Europe by the threatening failure of the Shipbuilding company, which he was also interested in promoting.

It has been impossible for one not in the confidence of the promoters to learn how many million dollars have been sunk by the investors in the securities of the White Mountain Paper company, but an investigation is about to be made which may result in throwing light upon which is now a mystery. Much bad feeling has been caused, and there are even threats of prosecutions on criminal charges of those who are said to have made false representations.

MISS ENID SHAW.

Mount Vernon, Ia., June 18.—Commencement day at Cornell college was carried out today with interesting exercises and in the presence of a large

MISS ENID SHAW.

gathering of alumni and friends of the institution. Among the graduates was Miss Enid Shaw, daughter of the secretary of the treasury and Miss Shaw. Secretary Shaw delivered the commencement address. Miss Shaw sails for Europe July 4 with her mother and sister, Miss Irma, where, with the latter, she will complete her study of French.

Battle in Morocco.

Madrid, June 20.—According to a dispatch received here from Tangier, El Menebhi, the Moorish war minister, has lost 6,000 men in a battle fought with the rebels at Amniedinna.

HANNA WON'T HAVE IT.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—Cleveland will have to forego the pleasure of having one of its representative citizens occupy the Vice President's chair. During the last few days two prominent Cleveland Republicans have been mentioned in connection with this position, Senator M. A. Hanna ad Colonel Myron T. Herrick. Both these men have declined the honor and under no circumstances will they become candidates.

Senator Hanna is not a candidate and will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. Moreover, he will not accept the nomination, even though it should come unsolicited, as it did to President Roosevelt in 1900.

"I don't want the position; I don't want the nomination; my ambitions do not lie in the direction of the White House and nothing could induce me to alter my declaration in this matter," was the manner in which the senator stated his position on the subject yesterday. His eyes flashed and he beat his cane impatiently upon the floor of the piazza of his Lake avenue home as he spoke.

Colonel Myron T. Herrick was also emphatic in his reply to the question whether he would be a candidate. "My only ambition," he said, "is to become governor of Ohio. Having been nominated on the Republican ticket, I propose bending all my energies for the immediate future to making my canvass for the election."

What Italy Wants.

Rome, June 20.—Ambassador Meyer had a long interview today with Foreign Minister Moron regarding Italy's participation in the St. Louis exposition. The minister urged Mr. Meyer to request the assistance of the American authorities in making a success of the Italian selection. The space required by Italy had been definitely settled at 53,625 square feet covered, he said, and 6,730 uncovered.

Sultan Will Stand Pat.

Vienna, June 20.—The Turkish embassy here, through the semi-official Fremdenblatt, declares that the rumor of the sultan's intention to abdicate, is a "malicious invention."

CANAL TREATY.

Gossip as to Its Chances in the Colombian Congress.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The Colombian congress convenes today, but in officials circles here this is not regarded as bringing the Panama canal treaty any nearer ratification, for the opposition to it is reported extraordinarily strong despite the efforts of President Marroquin and the other supporters of the treaty. There is every likelihood that there will develop in the Colombian congress fully as protracted debate on the treaty as there was in the United States Congress when Senator Morgan prevented ratification for weeks.

According to the news from Bogota the opponents of the treaty will base their objections to its ratification upon the theory that the French company has no rights and has nothing to sell. The original concession granted to that company expired in 1898, and was renewed by President Saclamente upon the payment of $1,000,000. He accepted the money and the company accepted the concession, but the transaction was never ratified by the Colombian congress, and is held to be an unfinished proceeding. The renewal of the concession has never

PRESIDENT MARROQUIN.

been submitted, in fact there has been no meeting of the Colombian congress since it was granted. The country has been in a state of revolution all the time.

For these reasons the opponents of the treaty hold that the concession which the French company is now selling to our country for $40,000,000 is illegal and therefore worthless, and that it is not becoming in the Colombian congress to participate in such a fraudulent transaction. They claim that under the terms of the original concession all the property and rights of the French company reverted to the Colombian government upon its expiration in 1898.

Furthermore, these opponents of ratification declare, if it should be held that if the extension of the concession by President Saclamente was legal it expires in the spring of 1905, less than two years hence, and it is bad policy for the United States to pay $40,000,000 for privileges which run only two years. According to the terms of the extension, if the canal is not finished by the spring of 1905, all the property, rights and privileges of the French company revert to the government which would then be at liberty to dispose of them at the best advantage. The United States then would be compelled to trade with the Colombian government instead of the French company. In other words, the opponents of ratification are of the opinion that they can divert into the coffers of the Colombian government the $40,000,000 which it is now proposed to pay to the French company.

Meanwhile the proceedings of the Colombian congress will be watched with the greatest interest here. If it shows an earnest purpose to consider the treaty a due allowance of time will be made by our government. If there is an evident purpose to delay ratification beyond a reasonable time, then the treaty negotiations will be abruptly terminated and the President will proceed to carry out the next instruction of Congress, namely, to arrange with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the acquisition of canal rights, or take even more radical steps and notify Colombia that, having purchased the rights of the French company the United States will proceed to use them without further consent from Colombia.

POSTAL SCANDALS.

New York, June 19.—The federal grand jury in Brooklyn today commenced an inquiry into the sale of cash registers to the United States government for use in the postoffices. Those subpoenaed to testify include Postoffice Inspectors James F. Oldfield and Frank E. Little, Winfield Scott Strawan, a former agent for the Brandt cash register concern; Edward J. Bevant and Robert Dent, of the Brandt company. Whether former Congressman Edmund B. Driggs would be called later in the day could not be learned.

Washington, June 19.—Postmaster General Payne has received a report from Assistant Postmaster General Robb in reply to a request for a statement whether the division of the postoffice department in the Ryan Turf Investment case, signed by former acting assistant Attorney General Christency, is in accordance with the law and the facts. Mr. Payne is not yet ready to make the report public. Mr. Christiency is still under suspension. Postal officials are in touch with him and it is believed that final disposition of his case is delayed with a view to securing further information from him concerning the administration of his office.

Postmaster General Payne has not announced his final action on the appeal of former Superintendent Metcalfe, of the money order system, for a suspension of the order of dismissal, but the disposition of the appeal is foreshadowed by a suggestion from Mr. Payne that Mr. Metcalfe was convicted on his own statement at a full hearing.

GOING TO OYSTER BAY.

Washington, June 20. — President Roosevelt has begun to move to Oyster Bay. Office stationery is now on the way to the President's summer home, and in the next ten days enough paraphernalia will be shipped to the little town on the Sound to run the summer capitol.

The Presidential office will be located this summer in the Morse block, at South and Main streets. A grocery store is on the ground floor, another grocery occupies the diagonally opposite lot, and a meat shop and a dry goods store are upon the corners.

When the President goes he will be accompanied by Secretary Loeb. Later in the summer, Assistant Secretary Barnes will go to Oyster Bay. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will leave Washington for Oyster Bay on June 27, to remain there until September 1. Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the local committee of Oyster Bay citizens to deliver an oration at their Fourth of July celebration.

Young Is Chief of Staff.

Washington, June 19.—Secretary Root today issued an order assigning Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young as chief of staff, with Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Carter as the other general staff officers. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss is to become president of the War College. The order will take effect August 15.

CHILLS AND FEVER, DOCTORS' BILLS
Painkiller
CURES THEM ALL

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 45 Elm Street, New York.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

Made in the Rural Free Delivery Service.

Washington, June 20.—The postoffice investigation has resulted in some important changes in the organization of the rural free delivery service. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, has ordered the transfer of the headquarters of the middle division from Indianapolis to Chicago, where J. P. Machen, now in charge at Omaha, will be in charge. S. B. Rathbone, now in charge at Indianapolis, has been appointed in charge at Omaha. The headquarters of the Ohio division has been transferred from Marietta to Cincinnati. Wm. Gaitres remaining in charge of the division. The state of Indiana has been transferred from the middle division to the Ohio division.

Postmaster General Payne has absolute proof that a ring existed in New York postoffice which was engaged in selling appointments and promotions and that August W. Machen, former superintendent of the free delivery service, now under indictment for accepting bribes, was the head of this ring and participated in the profits.

A large number of New York officials and possibly some prominent New York politicians are involved. There will be no prosecutions, as the offenses were committed more than four years ago and the statute of limitations will prevent action. The syndicate was in operation seven years.

Postmaster General Payne has ordered held up all contracts for postal supplies for the fiscal year beginning July 1 which were made by George W. Beavers, the former superintendent of the salaries and allowance division.

Postmaster General Payne received the advice from New York that an indictment will be found against ex-Representative Driggs, of Brooklyn, who was charged with and has admitted accepting a fee of $12,500 a year from a concern which sold the government automatic cash registers for the postoffice department.

Persistent rumors of the resignation of Mr. Payne are current here. Mr. Payne himself denies that he proposes to retire, and another high official is also authority for the statement that Mr. Payne will remain in the cabinet. The postmaster general has frequent attacks of acute indigestion, and his nervous system is impaired, and if his health should force him to return to private life he will do so, but he insists that he will not retire on account of any criticism of his course in the investigation of the scandals of his department.

ELLIOTT'S PROMOTION.

Washington, June 20.—Col. George F. Elliott, commandant of the marine barracks in Washington, has been appointed commandant of the United States Marine Corps, with rank of brigadier general, succeeding Major General Charles Heywood, who will retire on August 9.

Col. Elliott's gallant service in command of a company of marines at Guantanamo won him his appointment. In one of the hottest actions during the war

Col. GEORGE F. ELLIOTT.

he volunteered and dislodged the Spaniards who were guarding the water supply at Guantanamo.

Secretary Moody during his recent trip to view the naval station site at Guantanamo, had on the Dolphin a sergeant of marines who had been under Captain Elliott's command in the fight there. It was this marine's praise and recital of Captain Elliott's conduct that first attracted Secretary Moody's attention to him.

TO REVISE THE BIBLE.

Washington, June 17.—A cable from Rome says that the Bible commission appointed by the pope and numbering among its members the greatest Bible scholars of all countries, including Chas. P. Grannan, of the Catholic university of this city, is about to submit to the pontiff a proposition for a Superior Institute of Biblical Studies.

The program includes a revision of the Bible. The most learned professors will be gathered within the institute to direct the studies of students who will devote themselves to this branch of learning with the object of forming an authoritative organization ready to give a weighty opinion on Biblical questions.

The seat of the institute has not yet been decided upon, but the majority in the commission favor Rome. Its organ will be the Revue Biblique, published in Paris, but edited by the Dominican Fathers, now at Jerusalem, but who will be transferred to Rome.

A Judge Removed.

Washington, June 22.—President Roosevelt, after a conference with Attorney General Knox, today signed an order removing Judge Daniel H. McMillan, of the supreme court of New Mexico, on charges of general immorality. Judge McMillan originally was appointed to the position from Kauffman, Judge Clement C. Smith, of Hastings, Mich., has been appointed to succeed him.

Will Be Court-Martialed

Washington, June 17.—Secretary Moody has ordered the court-martial of Assistant Paymaster Philip W. Delano, charged with embezzlement of $1,800.

Instructions have been sent to Rear Admiral Barker, commanding the North Atlantic fleet at New York, to assign to his fleet the six midshipmen of the Peruvian navy who recently arrived at New York to receive practical instructions aboard United States men-of-war.

Secretary Moody has received a letter from Lieut. Commander High Rodman, commanding the naval station at Honolulu, saying that in the absence of any regularly appointed United States government official at Midway Islands, he had requested the superintendent of the Commercial Pacific cable there to see that all laws and regulations relating to the islands are carried out, and to notify the commandant at Honolulu in case anything serious occurs. The cable superintendent also was requested not to allow the birds at Midway to be killed or disturbed except for purposes of food.

PAINTING THE STATUE.

Senator Cockrell "Has a Fit" When He Sees It.

Washington, June 23.—The seventeen-foot bronze statue of Liberty surmounting the dome of the Capitol is not to be painted white after all, at least not at present. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, has a few ideas of his own on art. It was a good, strong protest on his part that stopped the painting.

When congress adjourned preparations were made to give Liberty a coat of white lead to remove the weather stains. Scaffolding was built, and workmen who know nothing of art except as applied with a whitewash brush, began the job.

Senator Cockrell was not in town when the work was begun He only recently returned from St. Louis. He goes to the Capitol almost every day, and when he made his second trip after his return he stopped a policeman.

"What are they doing up there?" he asked.

"Paintin' the statue," was the laconic answer.

"Painting Liberty?" shouted the senator. "That beautiful bronze statue! What color?"

"White," answered the policeman. "Somebody said it looked dirty."

Then Senator Cockrell was mad. He walked out and, shading his eyes with his hand, and looking up at the white blur, fairly boiled with rage.

"Stop it! Stop it!" he cried, but the workmen so high up paid no heed to him. The senator went in and saw the representative of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate and demanded that the work be stopped.

"It's an outrage to ruin that statue with white paint," he declared. "If it isn't stopped immediately I'll make somebody suffer for it when congress meets again."

Senator Cockrell has some influence, and orders were at once issued for the work to stop.

"Don't you let those fellows whitewash the grass or paint the trees white while I'm gone, either," Senator Cockrell cautioned as he left.

Mr. Cockrell is one of the oldest members of the senate, and takes as much interest in the Capitol as in his own home. That is way Liberty has a coat of white paint only down to her waist line.

Since Secretary Shaw had men shooting hot sand at the massive pillars of the treasury building, removing the stains of age, there has been a general desire to spruce up the buildings. But the treasury looks worse than it did when it looked old and substantial. It was said at the time that Secretary Shaw was going to paint the pillars white and put green blinds on all the windows; but he didn't.

"Age stains are good things for our buildings," Senator Cockrell believes, and it looks as though somebody will have to climb up and use a barrel or two of turpentine removing the white paint from Liberty.

FOUR HUNDRED BUILDINGS

To Be Torn Down for the Great Underground Station—Work Has Begun.

New York, June 23.—The most spectacular demolition of property of modern times has been begun by the Pennsylvania railroad. Workmen have started on the enormous task of clearing four blocks of property worth $7,500,000.

The wreckers will tear down 400 buildings, including three churches, a hospital and a home for boys.

The blocks to be razed are bounded by Seventh and Ninth avenues and Thirtieth and Thirty-second streets. They are the site of the proposed railroad terminal station and the new up-town postoffice.

Nine salvage corps are now at work on twenty-five or more of the best dwellings. They are taking out plumbing, metal, and other interior fittings which have a ready value.

The property has been accumulated for the railroad during the past two years.

The aggregate price paid for the blocks is around $7,500,000. The buying raised values in the district more than 100 per cent.

The original estimate of the railroad's appraisers was $3,500,000 for the entire tract. Several groups of speculators got in ahead of the railroad's brokers and forced them to pay fancy figures. The last purchase was effected yesterday.

Among the institutions to be razed are the North Presbyterian church, the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal church, the Church of St. John the Baptist, the West Side Boys' Home, and a large private hospital.

The railroad's engineers have been sinking shafts for the tunnel work for several weeks. They say that all obstacles have been removed, and that the great constructional work may now be hastened to completion.

CHINA AND RUSSIA REACH AGREEMENT

As to Status of Manchuria—Said to Be Satisfactory to Both.

London, June 23.—According to the Pekin correspondent of the Times, Prince Ching, president of the foreign board, admits having submitted to M. Lesser, lately Russian charge d'affaires at Pekin, a memorandum of an agreement between Russia and China regarding Manchuria and New Chwang, which is now being discussed at St. Petersburg. He declines to intimate what the character of the Russo-China agreement is to the ministers of the other powers, but there seems small doubt that the agreement is satisfactory to both China and Russia.

HOLLAND FEELS IMPORTANT NOW

The Hague, June 23.—During the debate on the naval estimates in the second chamber of the States General today, the minister of marine explained that the government considered it necessary to station a warship in the West Indies, as the projected isthimian canal would increase the political importance of Dutch Guyana and the Island of Curacao.

A Temple Burned.

Victoria, June 22.—Advices from Shanghai, tell of the burning of a temple at Ping Tu, involving the loss of 150 lives. A large throng gathered to worship and burned paper and incense by the wholesale. This resulted in the temple taking fire near the stairway, cutting off the escape of the people. Many jumped from windows and were killed, others were crushed to death by the crowds.

Famine Is Worse.

Pekin, June 3, via Victoria, B. C., June 22.—The famine in Kwang Si is growing worse by degrees, the starving population being estimated at 200,000, and deaths occur daily from starvation. The British authorities at Hong Kong, aided by public subscription, have been sending aid for two months. A Japanese report says cannibalism is being practiced, and human flesh is publicly offered for sale.

Irish Leader Released.

Sligo, Ireland, June 20.—P. A. McHugh, M. P., vice president of the Irish National League, who was arrested June 6, under a warrant for contempt of court, was today released from jail.

TREATIES ARE DISCUSSED

Cuban Naval Station to Be Acquired Before Payment Is Made.

Washington, June 23.—The cabinet meeting today was of a routine character, the principal part of the time being consumed by Secretary Wilson, who submitted an elaborate set of plans for the new building for the department of agriculture. Considerable modification of the plans submitted will be necessary in order to bring them within the cost proposed by Congress.

Secretary Hay referred briefly to the pending treaties looking to the acquisition of naval stations in Cuba and a settlement of a title to the Isle of Pines. As to the naval stations it appears that the treaty will be so framed as to permit of the acquisition of the land in advance of payment therefor, the question of price being settled hereafter. This is necessitated by the fact that the Cuban government proposes to acquire title from individual holders and transfer the land to the United States and it is unable at this time to correctly estimate the value of the property required.

Some consideration was given to affairs in the Postoffice department, but it is understood that no definite action was taken. The investigation, it was stated again today, would be pressed until no trace of suspicion attached to the department. While absolute confirmation of the statement is withheld it is reasonably certain that Hon. Holmes Conrad, former solicitor general of the department of Justice, and Charles Bonaparte have been selected by the department of Justice to assist the district attorney in the prosecution of the postoffice cases. Postmaster General Payne remained with the President some time after the other members of the cabinet left the White House, but when he left he said that his conference related wholly to appointments of postmasters which he and the President desired to go over together. he said, also, that no action had been taken looking to the reopening of the case of James T. Metcalf, the dismissed chief of the money order bureau.

STATUE OF HENDERSON.

Clermont, Ia., June 19.—Colonel David B. Henderson, ex-speaker of the National House of Representatives, enjoyed a privilege today that seldom falls to the lot of living man, namely, the sight of a life-sized likeness of himself in bronze. The honor paid the ex-speaker is due to the beneficence of former Governor William Larrabee, who has presented to this, his home town, the statue of Colonel Henderson and also a handsome soldiers' monument. The unveiling of the statue and the dedication of the monument took place today with interesting ceremonies and in the presence of a crowd of not-

STATUE OF D. B. HENDERSON.

ables that included Governor Cummins, Colonel Henderson and Senator Dolliver. The double event was a feature of the reunion now in progress here of the Twelfth Iowa infantry.

The statue of Colonel Henderson is the work of Sculptor Massey Rhind, of New York, and it is one of the very few statues in this country for which the subject posed. It represents the veteran soldier, who lost a leg at Corinth, leaning, as in life, on a crutch, while his right hand holds, ready for business, the gavel with which he called to order the national assembly. The statue is to be placed temporarily at the entrance to the Iowa building at the St. Louis World's Fair, after which it will be permanently erected here.

COUNTING THE CASH.

In about ten days United States Treasurer Roberts will complete the unusual task of counting all the paper money in the treasury vaults at Washington, and when that is done more than $400,000,000 of currency, gold and silver certificates and United States bank notes will be carefully tucked away in the great steel receptacles in which Uncle Sam hordes his mighty wealth. The count began on June 1, and up to date $382,000,000 have been accounted for. This work is being done by 22 counters, mostly women, employed in the divisions under Treasurer Roberts' bureau.

The notes and certificates after being counted are done up in packages of four thousand each, after which they are turned over to corps of inspectors, eight in number, who seal them and then stamp the denomination and amount of the contents on the outside wrapper. Three officials, subordinates of the United States treasury, supervise the work of the counters and inspectors. Under the direction of this committee the money is taken from the vaults and replaced therein. Thus every check is made upon the account, and every precaution against mistakes or theft is taken.

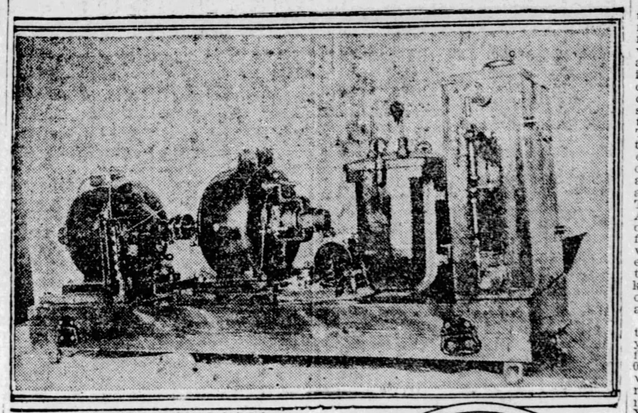
Last month government bonds of the face value of $584,000,000 were counted, and were found to tally with the records of the treasury. When the work of checking up the gold and silver certificates and United States notes is completed the treasurer will begin the count of the specie in the government vaults. There is something like $165,000,000 in gold and silver coin and bullion in the government strong box constantly, and every bar of the precious metals and every gold, silver and copper piece will have to be handled before the job is done. Something like 5,000 tons of coins and bullion will pass through the hands of the counters and inspectors.

The work of checking up the government's cash account is done in rooms which resemble cages, and it is impossible for anyone of the counters to abstract any of the money which passes through his hands.

Justice Armour Dying.

London, June 20.—Justice Armour, of the Canadian supreme court, one of the Alaskan boundary commissioners, is dying here of stomach trouble

WIRELESS MESSAGE ON A TYPEWRITING MACHINE



SENDING APPARATUS.

New York, June 17.—Experiments will be conducted in this city next month, to test an invention for the transmission of wireless and ordinary telegraphic messages, which if they prove successful, will introduce a new factor in telegraphy. The inventor is Giuseppe Musse, revenue collector of the Province of Genoa, Italy, and a graduate of the University of Genoa. By his invention a message is sent from the keyboard of a typewriter, and is received by another typewriter, which prints the message automatically.

The experiments which will be conducted by the inventor and a company formed to forward the invention, will be held in the financial district of the city to test primarily how well the instrumen is able to report stock quotations. Later a series of stations will be established throughout the country in order that the long distance commercial value of the apparatus may be tested.

PHOTO. BY BOWMAN.

GIUSEPPE MUSSO, INVENTOR OF THE TYPE-WRITING WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The tests here will be on an elaborate scale. The invention may be said to be a development of the Marconi ssytem.

A GIRL'S BATTLE.

Drove Out Two "Jumpers" in Montana Hills.

Livingston, Mont., June 23.—With a rifle across her knees, Miss Helen O'Dowell, 20 years old, is guarding a rich gold claim at the outskirts of Cook City, Mont., the other side of the National Park. For more than a week she has been on guard, after having been opposed by two men, who, because she is a woman, thought they could "jump" her claim with impunity. The claim was left her by her father, an old prospector, who died several weeks ago. With him when the end came was the daughter, whose mother was a Crow Indian.

Before he died Mr. O'Dowell made over to the girl, in the presence of witnesses, a claim he had located, and which, it has been found, is one of the richest near Cook City. This claim, the dying man said, would make the girl wealthy, and he made her promise to work it as soon as possible after his death.

While the funeral of the prosecutor was taking place Thomas O'Keefe and Samuel Harris, who had been prospecting in the hills for a long time without having made a strike, "jumped" the O'Dowell claim, holding that as Mr. O'Dowell never had formally located the ground they had as much right to it as he had.

When Miss O'Dowell went to the claim she found it in possession of the two men, who, adding insult to injury, began to jeer at her and to cast reflections on the memory of her dead mother.

Returning to Cook City, Miss O'Dowell procured a camping outfit, a rifle and a small sack of provisions. Then she went to an old friend of her father and told him of the claim jumping episode.

She declared she was going to regain the claim, even if she had to kill the two men to do it. Aid was offered to her, but this she declined, saying she wished to involve no one else in the trouble.

Upon returning to the claim Miss O'Dowell demanded that O'Keefe and Harris vacate. They refused. The girl then raised her rifle and began to fire at the cabin where the men were. They returned the fire, but apparently without any intention of hitting the young woman.

Fifteen or twenty shots were exchanged, and then Miss O'Dowell pitched her tent and announced her intention of staying there and shooting the men on sight.

When the men emerged from the cabin she pointed her rifle at them. They then promised that they would leave the girl in possession if she would agree to give them a one-third interest in the claim. In order to get them away she promised.

When the two men reached Cook City they told of what had taken place and related the promise made by the girl. This drew down on them the condemnation of the town's residents, and they departed, threatening vengeance upon the girl at the claim.

RAILROAD IN ALASKA

Projectors Declare It Will Increase Gold Production.

Chicago, June 23.—A new railroad, the Alaska Central, is to be built from the southern coast at Resurrection Bay, northward to the Tanana river, 413 miles. The contract has been awarded to a Chicago company. Construction will be started before July 15.

The president of the Alaska Central is George W. Dickinson, formerly general manager of the Northern Pacific. F. August Heinze, the Montana copper mine owner, is also heavily interested. The road will open a vast country rich in coal, gold and copper. Its northern terminus is in the midst of the new Tanana gold fields.

The road will make interior Alaska accessible every day in the year, and will save three weeks of travel. The projectors claim that it will increase the annual gold production of Alaska from $40,000,000 to $200,000,000.

ZIEGLER POLAR EXPEDITION SAILS

Trondhjem, Norway, June 23.—The Ziegler polar expedition sailed today on the steam whaler America for Franz Josef Land, where the America will pass the winter, and whence expeditions will be sent out with dog sledges. Material for the construction of winter quarters was taken aboard the steamer. All the members of the expedition were in good health and spirits.

IRELAND THREATENED WITH POTATO FAMINE

London, June 23.—Reports from the west of Ireland, Lancashire, and other points, state that thousands of acres of potatoes have been ruined by the present frost and rain. It is feared that the failure of the Irish potato crop will entail much hardship on the peasants.

ALEUTIAN ISLE RANGES

Cattle and Sheep to Be Raised on Them.

Tacoma, Wash., June 23.—Washington stock growers are planning to convert the Aleutian Islands into cattle and sheep ranges which will rival the rapidly diminishing ranges of Montana and Texas.

One company will ship 25,000 sheep and 5,000 head of cattle to one of the Aleutians this summer.

The steamship Melville Dollar is now loading its first consignment of 8,000 sheep at San Francisco. This company has demonstrated that sheep will thrive on the Aleutians, having landed a thousand head on one of the islands eighteen months ago. The flock has not increased because of ravages by wolves, but the experiment has demonstrated that animals can live on the Aleutians throughout winter solely on the grass of the islands. Enough keepers will accompany the flock to protect them from wild animals.

Rockefeller's Gift.

New York, June 18.—A gift of $25,000 has been received from John D. Rockefeller towards the fund of $80,000 being raised for a central building for the Stony Wold sanitarium.

DEMAND FOR MONEY

To Move Crops Will Be Greater Than Last Year.

New York, June 23.—Bankers of the west, asked by the New York Commercial to outline financial and commercial conditions from their viewpoints, make statements which will surprise those not in touch with that section of the country.

Summarized, the questions these financiers were asked to answer related to the fall demand for money to move the crops, western loans made east, demand for money by merchants and manufacturers and requests for loans and extensions.

Opinion is almost a unit that the demand for money to move the crops will be as great if not greater than in 1902; that the aggregate of western loans to eastern interests is steadily decreasing; that commercial borrowers are as numerous as ever; that extensions of loans are often asked.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Weather Bureau's Summary—Winter Wheat Yields Disappointing.

Washington, June 23.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

While still too cool in the districts east of the Rock Mountains, the temperature conditions of the week ending June 22, were somewhat more favorable in the central valleys and southern states, but over portions of the lake regions and middle Atlantic states and in New England it was colder than in the preceding week. Heavy rains in the two last named districts interrupted farm work, but in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi valleys and Gulf states the conditions were very favorable for cultivation. Rain is now needed in the Dakotas, northern Minnesota and in portions of the central and east Gulf districts. The conditions on the Pacific coast were generally favorable, but in the coast sections of Oregon work was delayed by rain, while rains are needed in the eastern portions of both Oregon and Washington.

The general improvement in the condition of corn in the central valleys is indicated, especially over the western portions. In the lake region, New England and Middle Atlantic states little or no improvement in this crop is noted. In all northern and central districts corn continues very late, but in good state of cultivation, except in the Middle Atlantic states. In the southern states early corn is largely laid by, and is nearing maturity in Texas.

Winter wheat harvest has made favorable progress, and is now general in the central portions of the winter wheat belt, with disappointing yields especially in the southern portions of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. In the Middle Atlantic states a general improvement is indicated. Harvest is general in California, with nearly average yields in most sections. In Oregon and Washington some improvement is noted, but the crop is in need of rain in the eastern portions of these states.

Spring wheat is suffering for rain in North Dakota and portions of South Dakota, and is affected by rust quite generally in Nebraska. In these two last named states, however, the crop as a rule is doing well, and in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa continues in promising condition. In Washington the crop has improved where moisture has been sufficient, but will be materially shortened in central counties and also in Eastern Oregon unless rain comes soon.

The outlook for oats is less promising in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Northern Minnesota, Missouri and Southern Illinois. In Wisconsin, Kansas, on uplands in Iowa and in Northern Illinois a good crop is promised. An improvement is reported from Michigan, the Ohio valley and Middle Atlantic states.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, June 23.—Close.—Just to show that ne is not altogether bad the weather man uncorked a bunch of good weather for the wheat area today. The southwest is clear with higher temperatures and, while there were very few showers in the northwest from which territory considerable complaint has emanated recently, this was given no important consideration as the dry weather talk is thought by many to be a bit premature. The improvement in the weather conditions exercised a tendency to check the enthusiasm of the bull element and the opening was a shade easier. Cash got away unchanged, but July was ¼c lower and September ¼c lower to unchanged. The cables came higher, but not high American markets. Shortly after the opening some local shorts began to bid for July and the price of the near option was advanced ½c in a short time. The effect was only temporary for as soon as the demand from shorts ceased the market to ease off and at midday was near the opening figure. September became steady at yesterday's closing quotation.

A Chicago wire says that it is reported that the Missouri board of agriculture yield in the southern district of that state figures the wheat crop of that state at 65,000,000, against 56,000,000 last year. In the view of some unsatisfactory harvesting returns from St. Louis, the estimate did not carry a great deal of weight. New York advices say that liberal continental orders have been received to cancel previous purchases of new wheat crop. Primary receipts were, 333,000; last week, 296,000; last year, 422,000. Shipments, 200,000; last week, 140,000; last year, 284,000. The weekly report from the weather bureau says that harvesting returns from central valleys show disappointing yield. The Illinois weekly summary says the will not average over a quarter to half a crop. St. Louis was very strong on shorts covering. Bradstreet's report of the world's available supply shows a decrease of 3,668,000. Five loads of wheat were reported for export. The report was current again today that Armour was short wheat. The close was ¾c higher for cash, ⅛c higher for July and ⅛c lower for September.

Splendid weather over the corn belt induced a setback at the opening of ¾c in July corn and ¼@⅜c in September. Chicago receipts were immense, and there was some selling here. Armour was a heavy seller of corn openly, but despite this the market held up well. A good export demand was said to have been a supporting factor. Primary receipts were, 800,000; last week, 760,000; last year, 407,000. Shipments, 711,000; last week, 563,000; last year, 171,000. At mid-day July had fully recovered its early loss and was ½c higher. The world's available supply increased 162,000. Eight loads were reported for export. The close was ¼c lower for July and ¼c lower for September.

The weather was the whole works in the oats market as well as the other, and after the opening with July unchanged and September ⅜c higher, there was a break of ⅜c in the near month and ¼c in the distant delivery. The receipts are increasing. The world's available supply decreased 3,000. The close was unchanged.

Seed was dull and unchanged at $5.75 at the opening, but sold off and closed 5c lower at 5.70.

The following were the closing quotations on the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today, June 22 Close.
Cash	78⅜	79	78⅜	79	79⅜
July	78½	79	78½	78⅝	79⅜
Sept	77⅞	78	77½	77⅞	77⅝
Corn—					
July	50	....	....	50	50¼
Sept	49⅞	50⅛	49⅞	50	50⅛
Oats—					
July	41	....	....	41	41
Sept	34⅜	....	....	34	34
Clover Seed—					
Oct	$5.75	$5.75	$5.70	$5.70	$5.75
Rye—No. 2, 55c.					
Timothy—Prime, $1.80.					

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	77⅞	78¼	77⅜	78¼	78⅛
Sept	75⅞	76⅛	75⅝	75⅞	76
Dec	75⅜	76	75¼	76⅛	75⅞
Corn—					
July	50	50⅝	49⅞	50¼	50⅜
Sept	50	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	50⅜
Dec	48⅜	48⅞	48¼	48⅝	48⅝
Oats—					
July	40—	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	40⅜
Sept	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33⅝	33⅝
Dec	33⅞	34	33⅝	33⅞	33⅞

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	84⅛	84⅝	84⅜	84¼	84¼
Sept	80⅞	81	80¼	80⅝	80⅝
Dec	81	81¼	80⅝	80⅞	81⅛
Corn—					
July	58	58	57⅞	58	58¼
Sept.	56¼	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	56⅝
Dec	55¼	55½	54⅝	54⅝	55½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
July	79⅝	81¼	79⅝	81¼	79⅝
Sept	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	75¼
Dec	....	....	....	....	76¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	83½	83½
Sept	....	....	....	75¼	75⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	83½	83½
Sept	....	....	....	74⅜	75

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	$16.80	$16.80	$16.50	$16.50	$16.82
Sept	16.87	16.87	16.67	16.70	16.87
Lard—					
July	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.67	8.72
Sept	8.85	8.85	8.70	8.70	8.85
Oct	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.65	8.75
Ribs—					
July	9.22	9.22	9.05	9.10	9.22
Sept	9.25	9.25	9.12	9.15	9.25
Oct	9.00	9.00	8.95	8.95	9.02

Foreign Crops.

Liverpool, June 23.—Broomhall's foreign crop bulletin says:

United Kingdom crops look fair, but are backward and continued fine weather is absolutely necessary to obtain a satisfactory harvest. The potato crop has been damaged by frost.

France—The past week has been very unfavorable for wheat, and it is feared the cool weather will cause reduced yield. Farmers' deliveries are small.

Germany—Wheat is progressing slowly, owing to unseasonably cool weather.

Russia and Roumania—Heavy rains fell last week, but stopped in time to prevent serious damage. Prospects are still good, but further rains are still most undesirable.

Italy and Spain—Outlook continues generally favorable.

Australia—The condition of newly planted wheat is good. Acreage is smaller than last year.

Money and Stocks.

New York, June 23.—Wall St.—Metropolitan Securities jumped 4 points at the opening on the court's refusal to dissolve the merger of the Metropolitan Street Railway to the interurban company. Metropolitan Street Railway rose ¾. The opening movement of prices generally was sluggish and irregular, and dealings were on an insignificant scale.

The market showed some disposition to harden, but the movement did not extend beyond a good fraction in St. Paul and Reading. Some buying of other stocks helped them a trifle, but the general movement was hardly noticeable. Metropolitan Street Railway rose to 12½, and Metropolitan Securities to 82, while Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred declined 2¾ and Sugar and Continental Tobacco preferred 1.

The market was practically stagnant. The buying was attributed to reports of better weather for the crops, but the movement was insignificant and gave way to a sagging tendency due to the apathy of the leading St. Louis Southwestern preferred lost 1¾, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie 1½, and the preferred 1¾.

Bonds were irregular and very dull at noon.

But little of interest developed in the way of price fluctuations after midday, except for a 2 point gain in Colorado Fuel. Lackawanna advanced a point and Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred rallied as much. Railway Investments preferred declined 3.

Colorado Fuel continued on its upward course and touched 65¾, a rise of 3¾. The convertible is made a similar gain. Chicago & Alton advanced a point. Otherwise the tendency was dropping, some large sales of Pennsylvania lowering it ½ below yesterday's close and depressed the list in sympathy. Metropolitan Securities re-acted 1¾. American Hide and Leather preferred lost 3¼ and Reading first preferred 1.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco.	22	....	....	22¾
Am. Sug.	118¾	....	....	119¾
Atchison	65⅝	66⅝	65⅜	66⅝
Atchison pfd.	94	....	....	95⅛
Am. C. & F. com.	34¾	34¾	34	34
Anaconda	84⅛	85¼	84	85¼
Amal. copper	83¾	84	83	84
Balto. & Ohio	84⅝	85¼	84¼	85¼
B'lyn. R. Tran.	65	65¾	64⅝	65⅝
Canadian Pac.	124¼	125	124¼	125⅛
Chic. G. W.	18¼	18⅝	18	18⅛
Con. Tob. 4s	60	....	....	59½
Colo. Fuel	61½	65¾	61½	65¼
Ches. & Ohio	37⅝	37¾	37	37¼
Erie com.	37⅜	37½	37	37½
Erie com.	37⅜	37½	37	37½
Louis. & Nash.	109⅞	110	109¼	109¾
Leather pfd.	84	84	83¾	83¾